INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
I 10

VOL. XIX NO.230— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"YOU ARE OUT TO PLUNDER THE POOR."

-SIR HARISINGH GOUR

GANDHIJI'S WAY OF SOLVING COMMUNAL TANGLE

Hindus Must Surrender To Minority Communities

RESULT OF MEETING WITH AGAKHAN

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 29.

At the Gandhi-Agha Khan's meeting Mrs. Naidu was the only other Hindu present. Mr. Shaukat Ali was absent as he had gone to Nice in connection with the pro-British propaganda on behalf of the ex-Caliph of Turkey.

It is reliably understood that Gandhiji is pledged to accept all the Muslim demands including Separate Electorates on the condition that the Muslim delegates support him in demanding from the British Government to invite Dr. Ansari to the Conference and also support him in any form of Civil Disobedience movement, he may be forced to start, if the Conference proves a failure.

HINDUS' INTERESTS.

I reliably understand that Gandhiji feels that the interests of the Hindus lie in surrendering wholeheartedly and unhesitatingly the Muslim demands. Gandhiji told also the Sikh leaders that he will likewise surrender them everything and ask the Hindus to be satisfied with what is left after giving 55 per cent to the Muslims and 30 per cent to the Sikhs.

JINNAH'S DICTATION.

Gandhiji further agrees to the Muslim demand of 33 per cent. representation in the Central Legislature and adequate safeguards in the Cabinet and in the services. Mr. Jinnah wanted no quibbling from Gandhiji and asked him in writing.

Asked whether the negotiations were useless and doomed to failure, if Dr. Ansari was not brought Gandhiji answered: "Yes."

I understand Lord Irwin assured Gandhiji that he would use all his influence to persuade the British Government to go a large measure to satisfy Indian demand though he expressed his feeling that he carried very little influence with his party.

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL ELECTION

Premier's Statement And It's Sequel

LONDON, Sept. 29.

His Majesty the King is arriving from Balmoral to-day and the question of dissolution of Parliament will probably be settled in the course of the day. The possibility of an early general election seems to have receded following Mr. MacDonald's statement of his attitude.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI CONFERS WITH SIR S. HOARE

LONDON. Sept. 29.

Mahatma Gandhi had a very busy morning. Later, he conferred with the Secetary of State after which he again met Sardar Ujjal Singh and other representatives of Minorities.—Reuter.

KING RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON. Sept. 29.

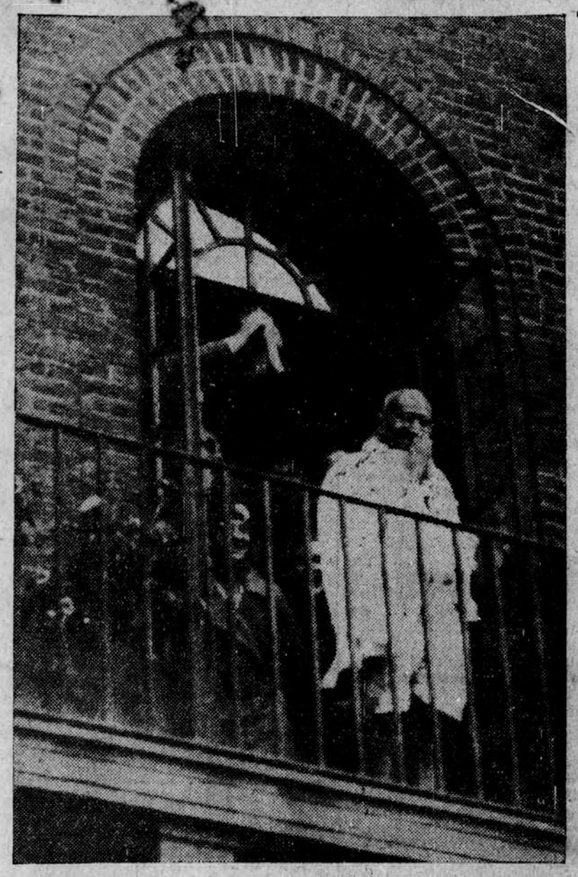
King's return to London to-day contrasted with his hasty return at the beginning of the crisis, when there were no decorations and no carpets. On the contrary, flags were flying to-day.

His Majesty was well and cheerful. He was welcomed by Princes and he chatted with economist Sir Josiah Stamp.—Reuter.

GOLD STANDARD SUSPENDED IN DENMARK.

LONDON. Sept. 29.

Copenhagen.—Suspension of gold standard has been sanctioned by Parliament.—Reuter.



Mahatma acknowledging the greetings of Bow from the balcony of Kingsley Hall.

Patel Throws A Bombshell In R. T. C. Circles

"WISE MEN OF EAST AND WEST ARE WASTING THEIR TIME."

Clear Manoeuvring By British Makes Them Impossible To Come To Grips With Fundamentals.

MRS. NAIDU AND MALAVIYAJI SOUND NOTE OF WARNING TO BRITAIN

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Three distinguished patriots, Mr. Patel, Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Naidu, sounded this evening a grave warning to the British public on the Indian issue, at an over-crowded public meeting at the Essex Hall, held under the auspices of the Students Association.

Mr. Patel as Chairman, declared, not knowing the mentality of the British Government, he had no hesitation in stating that the Round Table Conference was doomed to failure. It was designed to serve Britain's purpose rather than give full Independence to India. He was surprised at Gandhiji's Lancashire and Manchester speeches conceding to have Britain, if freedom was offered. He felt it was Imperial preference with a vengeance, which no Indian, not even Malaviyaji would concede. He felt, the Conference, instead of coming to grips with the fundamental issue was deliberately, under the clever manoeuvring of Britain wasting time with details. He wanted to know whether the British Government was prepared once for all to give up all responsibility for the Indian Government to Indians including the control of Army, Defence, Finance and Foreign Affairs, and get the Public Debt question examined by an impartial tribunal. He felt, wise men in the East and West were wasting time in dealing with details.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

It seems to him, those were the clever manoeuvres on the part of the members of the Conference to ask for the statement of the delegates as to what share their respective community should have in the future Government of India; it was asking them to wash their dirty linnen before the British public.

The Premier, Leader of the so-called "National" Government, has given the delegates two days' grace to settle the Minority issues, but we do not want that. We want the firm British Government's clearest declaration: "There is complete Independence. Do what you like." If that is done, I am certain, the Communal Question will be forthwith solved.

Commenting on the composition of the Conference, Mr. Patel refuted that Gandhiji had consented not to have the subjects of Indian States represented. The Congress wanted universal adult suffrage. It is strange, that the Legislature can even be composed of nominated Princes with popularly elected British Indian representatives. No settlement, therefore, will satisfy the States' subjects.

YOUTHS' DEMAND.

Mr. Patel also repelled Gandhiji's first speech at the Conference and said, though it was great, excellent and worthy of any great man, it lacked reference to that Party in India which though numerically small, is incessantly, ac-

(Continued on page 7)

Staggering Load Of New Taxes.

MISERABLE RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS

Crushing Military Burden To Remain.

VICEROY AGREES TO 20 P. C. CUT

Executive Councillors' Salaries To Be Axed By 15 p. c. And Services' By 10 p c

ALL ROUND INCREASE IN INCOME-TAX POSTAL RATES AND SALT DUTY

The Supplementary Budget is considered "a bad budget" by the commercial people. The new taxation proposals hit the poor as well as rich.

Salt for which the Congress fought tooth and nail is also taxed, while the income-tax begins with low paid clerical staff.

All imported articles are required to pay additional duty. Thus every man in this country is compelled to pay his mite to make up the deficit of Rs. 39 crores in the budget. The total amount of the Budget is about Rs. 110 crores and a prospective deficit of Rs. 39 crores is unthinkable and clearly shows that those who handle Government finances have no commonsense or foresight.

The Finance Member, however, has tried to get a support on certain items of fresh taxation, namely, raw cotton, boots and shoes and artificial silk.

IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

The import duty on raw cotton will be welcomed by cotton growers and the "Chronicle" had repeatedly drawn the attention of our mill-owners to refrain from importing foreign raw cotton. This tax on imports of raw cotton will directly hit American cotton only while the effect on African and Egyptian cotton will only be salutary as these cottons are quoted in sterling. Thus the mills, particularly Ahmedabad mills, shall have to return to increased use of Indian cotton.

The duty on artificial silk yarn will have tremendous effect on imports. The Congress always advocated against the use of this artificial silk but fresh duty is bound to check the use of these yarns in Indian mills.

UNDESIRABLE DUTY.

The increase in the import duty on sugar is undesirable as the additional burden falls on poor masses. The general sur-tax on the present import duties on all articles falls also on industrial concerns and to that extent it will have adverse effect on the progress of Indian industries.

The drastic fall in the prices of commodities have reduced the purchasing power of masses in this country and the additional burden of taxation will have disastrous effect on the economic life of the country.

CIVIL SERVANTS STILL PAMPERED.

The salary of Civil Service is reduced by 20 per cent in England but in this country where living is very cheap compared to England, the Government has reduced salaries by only 10 per cent. and that, too, inclusive of income-tax. This comparison speaks for itself.

The military expenditure is not touched practically and the Government intends to reduce it to Rs. 47 crores next year. This means that when drastic cuts are resorted to in Great Britain, in army and navy, the war lords in Simla, have only come to the "Inch-Cape" standard after the passage of several years. This is how the bureaucracy implements the disarmament convention in practice.

FEEDING THE MILITARY MOLOCH.

Considering their respective obligations, the Government of India is scot-free, when compared with Britain which has to feed an increasing army of the unemployed. While it can easily manage the deficit by a policy of prudential cuts and retrenchment in bloated departments like the Military, without any loss to efficiency, the Finance Member has taken the unprecedented step of fleecing the impoverished tax-payer further to feed the military moloch and the "steel-frame". Where is the equality of sacrifice?

VICEROY'S VOLUNTARY SACRIFICE.

The Finance Member announced that following the King's lead the Viceroy has decided to make a voluntary cut of 20 per cent. in his total emoluments, the Executive Council 15 per cent. There will be a cut of 10 per cent. in the salaries of the Public Services, but these cuts will come in to force from next year and will be inclusive of income-tax.

Sir George Schuster estimated the total deficit of 39 crores and 5 lacs for the current and next year, but with the measures proposed he was confident 1932-33 will close with a surplus of 5 crores and 23 lacs.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER'S SPEECH

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Unusual interest roused by Sir George Schuster's Supplementary Budget statement, had attracted a large attendance of the members and the galleries were crowded. Sir George Schuster who was cheered by all sides, addressing the Assembly disclosed plans, which were both courageous and drastic.

He said, "For a country which is cut adrift from the moorings of gold standard, it is particularly necessary to avoid getting into any sort of inflationary position resulting from failure to balance the current expenditure with the current revenue. If we can convince the world that our internal budgetary and monetary position is sound, then with our favourable balance of trade we shall be able to preserve confidence in our currency and save the country from those disasters which the Hon. Members who spoke on Saturday, professed to apprehend."

The Finance Member recognised the inconvenience to the members through the sudden change in plans and said Government would not disregard the last position of the motion of the Deputy Presi-

(Continued on page 7)

"PLUNDERING THE POOR MAN"

What M. L. A.s Think Of Fresh Taxation

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

When general cheers with which Sir Schuster was greeted on rising to deliver his budget speech were not repeated by Opposition benches and when Opposition cheered Sir Harisingh Gour to deliver immediately a frontal attack on the Budget there was a stir in the House which had rarely been noticed before on such occasions. Indeed never before has the Finance Bill been at once followed by comment by the Opposition benches. To-day's procedure was, therefore, unprecedented.

Sir Harisingh Gour spoke with emotion and so full was he apparently of feelings on the subject. "This Budget is staggering. You are out to plunder the poor man. Why did not the Executive Councillors and the Imperial Services follow the noble example of the Viceroy"?

There was a general opinion in the lobby that the Finance Bill would come in for severe criticism. Sir George Schuster expected criticism but probably not to the same extent to which the Opposition members expressed themselves.

According to talks in the lobby particular dissatisfaction with the Budget lies in the respect of the poor reduction in the salaries and its halting explanation. A small reduction in army expenditure, the imposition of extra postage rates, the manipulation of Salt Revenue and the heavy increase in income-tax and super-tax rates but perhaps no effective discussion on bill would take place till later when the Session will be probably summoned in New Delhi in November. Though Sir Schuster did not say so his speech accepting the Assembly's resolution of Saturday in this respect showed he would accommodate them.

Madras.—It is understood that H. E. the Governor of Madras after returning from his visit to Laccadives will visit Simla in November remaining there for five days as guest of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon.—A. P.

TORY PACT WITH REACTIONARIES

For Trade Revival In East

INCHCAPE'S NEGOTIATIONS ...

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept. 29.

I understand during the last week Lord Inchcape has thrown his weight on the side of the Muslims.

It is stated, he believes that the Muslim help is necessary for re-establishing British trade in India in the Near East and East Africa. In case trade revives in these countries where Muslims are in a large majority naturally help P. & O. and other subsidiary concerns dependent upon them for the bulk of their cargo trade.

GERMAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Remains Closed Indefinitely.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Berlin.—The Reichsbank is fixing quotations of foreign exchange; from to-morrow, the Stock Exchange remaining closed indefinitely. The decision was taken at the request of the Prussian Government by the Reich Cabinet acting in consultation with the Director of the Reichsbank.—Reuter's Special.

DENMARK ALSO SUSPENDING GOLD STANDARD.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Copenhagen.—It is learned in financial circles that the Government are introducing a Bill in Parliament to-morrow suspending the gold standard and also reducing the percentage of the metallic cover currency from 50 to 33-1/3.—Reuter's Special.

ARMAMENTS HOLIDAY FOR A YEAR

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Geneva.—The resolution in favour of the year's Armaments Truce has been adopted by the Assembly of the League, "inter alia" ascribing the world economic and political disturbance to lack of mutual confidence between the nations. The resolution appeals to all the Government to notify their approval before the 1st of November, when the Truce begins to operate.—Reuter.

Fresh Taxation At A Glance

The following is a summary of the proposals for fresh taxation included in the Finance Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday evening by the Hon. Sir George Schuster:—

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(1) Import duty of 6 pies per pound on raw cotton.

(2) Import duty of 10 per cent. on machinery.

(3) Import duty of 10 per cent. on dyes.

(4) Increased import duty on brown sugar from Rs. 6/12/- to Rs. 7/4/- per cwt.

(5) Increased import duty on boots and shoes from 20 per cent. 'ad valorem' to 20 per cent. 'ad valorem' or four annas per pair, whichever is higher.

(6) Increased import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. 'ad valorem.'

(7) Increased import duty on artificial silk piece-goods, camphor and electric bulbs from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. 'ad valorem.'

(8) Surcharge of 1/4 of existing rates on all customs imports including surcharges imposed by the last Finance Act and also new duties except those on raw cotton, machinery and dyes.

TAXES ON INCOME.

(9) Taxation of incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,999 at two pies in the rupe in the current financial year and at four pies in the rupee next financial year.

(10) Surcharge of 1/8 of existing rates of income-tax and super tax in current financial year and 1/4 of existing rates in next financial year.

EXCISE DUTIES.

(11) Surcharge of 1/4 on all existing excise duties including salt.

POSTAGE RATES.

(12) Increased postage rates on all inland letters and post cards by 50 per cent (that is, the rate for an ordinary inland letter will be 1 anna 6 pies and the rate for an ordinary post card 9 pies).

The provisions regarding customs and excise duties including salt will take effect from the morning of the 30th September, 1931 and those in respect of postal rates from a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Active and influential representatives in all important Towns. Salary 50 to 150 or handsome initial and automatic monthly commission, easy work and no investment or security required. Apply with 2 anna stamps to ALLIANCE ADVERTISING AGENCY, Jaipur.
A R5923

WANTED—A really competent DYER and BLEACHER well-versed both in theoretical and practical work in his line. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Agents, The Binod Mills, Co. Ltd., Ujjain, (C.I.)
A 3676

WANTED—BUSINESS EXPERIENCED GRADUATES for responsible post in Africa, Lohana by caste preferred. Apply sharp NANJI KALIDAS, 15/23, Ganesh wadi, next Mulji Jetha Market.
A R5927

WANTED—A SECRETARY for Bombay Presidency Branch on Rs. 75-10-175 besides allowances. Selected applicant should deposit Rs. 2,500. Cash Security. Apply with 4 as. stamps to ZENITH BANK LTD., KURNOOL.
A R 5933

POST—PRIVATE SECRETARY, possessing the highest qualifications in English; and must know Sanskrit. Salary up to Rs. 2,000 according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and without which no applications will be considered, before 5th October, 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Raj Rishi Dev of Alwar.
A 3684

GENERAL MANAGER required for COASTAL STEAMER SERVICE in India preferably with experience in Passenger and Cargo Tariff Rates, etc... also General Management of Steamers, Works and Stores. Salary will be paid according to experience and suitability. Applications to be submitted by the 15th October, 1931, and should give full particulars of age, experience and salary expected, also copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Apply Box No. 1179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3691

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Senior Shorthand Typists, Assistant Head Clerks, (graduates knowing typing), Loco Stores Clerks, Goods and Coaching Clerks, Architectural and Mechanical Draughtsmen, Carriage and Wagon Foremen, and Spring-smiths. And for Bombay, Accountants (experience of Marine Insurance), managing clerks, senior shorthand typists, and General & Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R5821

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R5653

Situations Wanted

WANTED—SITUATION by experienced, trained salesman traveller, Final M.B., B.S., in Pharmaceutical House. Best References. Please write to Box No. 1181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5925

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET—Big GODOWN (Basement) on Vittet Road, Ballard Pier, New Sudama House. Apply HARJIVAN VALJI, 12, Champa Gally.
C R5929

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see Mr. Merwanji Nagporewalla, Soona-mer Villa, Linking Road, Khar.
C R30C

AIRY, BRIGHT, UP-TO-DATE, FLATS with sea view in "Malabar Villas," Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, No. 40. Enquire on the premises. Palanji Joshi, Civil Engineer.
C R5757

Fruits, Flower & Seeds

GROW your own Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, English Roses, in your own gardens, catalogue of all kinds of seeds and plants is free from:—L. R. BROTHERS, Seedsmen & Nurserymen, Saharanpur U. P.
F R 5932

Books & Stamps.

CHILDREN-BOOKS 1932. Annual, Almanac, Ephemeris, Hobbies; Handicrafts, Newspapers, Fashion-papers, Magazines, Birthday-cards, Novels, Stationery. KING CO., Cheapest House, Bombay.
L R5930

Medical

WORLD'S BEST ISTAMBOLI HAIR DYE wonderful and most efficacious. Blackens, softens within 5 minutes without staining skin or turning brown. As 12 Postage extra. SODAGAR PHARMACY, Pydhowni, Bombay.
M R5842

Trade Announcement.

FURNITURE—Substantial reduction in prices of all furniture in show-room, book your orders and get the most durable and artistic furniture at lowest possible prices. M. FRAMROZE, Tram Terminus, Gowalia Tank.
T R5913

GOLCONDA-HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT SOAP. Agents wanted. Write sharp KOHINOOR AGENCIES, 46, Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
T R 5874

WANTED—TENDERS for the complete repair works including painting of two properties at Byculla and Two Tanks in lump. For details apply Post Box 928, Bombay.
R5924

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. E. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

Matrimonial

WANTED—An English Educated healthy, fair HINDU LADY of any caste, aged about 25, to marry a widower, aged 42, who is a permanent Gazetted Officer. Correspondence confidential to Box No. 1170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 5899

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns t the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns r in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WITH REFERENCE to the publication of the notice re: the OCTOBER MEETING of the Municipal Corporation appearing in this paper on 28th instant, we beg to correct the mistake that the OCTOBER MEETING will be held on MONDAY, THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1931, and NOT on Monday, the 15th October, as previously announced through oversight.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to consider a proposition for suggesting to the B. E. S. & T. Company, Ltd., that they should come to reasonable arrangements with their employees in the matter of an outstanding dispute between the Company and the employees regarding the questions of wages, recognition of the Workers' Union and retrenchment by short time, with a view to avoiding inconvenience that may be caused to the City by any trouble that might arise between the Company and the workers, A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 8th OCTOBER, 1931, at 4 p.m. (BOMBAY TIME).

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th September, 1931.
3703

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SUMATRA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 28th September, 1931, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir HUKUMCHAND SARUPCHAND, Knight, of Indore Jain Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the land, hereditaments and premises situate at Bund Garden Road and Mangaldas Road, Poona and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, possession easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Kazi Patti land, situated at Bund Garden Road and Mungaldas Road, Poona, containing by admeasurement Seven Acres or thereabouts be the same more or less and registered in the Books of the Suburban Municipality of Poona formerly under Bund Garden Road No. 146 and now under Mungaldas Road No. 3 and bearing Survey No. 51 together with the buildings standing thereon bounded as follows:—on the North by the said Mungaldas Road, on the South by the property of Abdulla Khandwani on the West by the property belonging to Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and on the East by the property belonging to the said Abdulla Khandwani.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1931.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3690

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following documents relating to the property at Panchgani known as "Naval Bhuvan" of Mrs. Pranlal V. Modi have been lost on the way to Panchgani from Poona on 5th September, 1931. Any person dealing with the same will do so at his own risk:—

1. Sale Deed executed by Ganu Hari Kasurde, etc., in favour of Mahadev Shridhar Chandakker of R. Survey No. 1723, measuring about 2 Gunthas dated 5-5-1924.
2. Sale Deed executed by Shridhar Mahadev Chandakker in favour of Bai Navalbai P. Modi dated 1-7-25 of the above plot.
3. Sale Deed executed by Bai Kem Navlu Kasurde in favour of Bai Navalbai P. Modi of R. S. No. 1/23 and 1/22 measuring about 3½ gunthas dated 16-4-25.
4. Printed extract from Arbitrator's Award as published in Government Gazette awarding final Plot No. 3 measuring 7 gunthas in lieu of above pieces.
5. Part of Plan of Town Planning Scheme No. III.D. Panchgani showing final Plot 3 in lieu of original above pieces of land.
6. Copy of Collector's Order No. M. No. 495 dated 7th March 1930 giving permission to convert part of Survey No. 142 measuring 7 Gunthas i.e. final plot No. 3 to non-agricultural purpose.
7. Commencement Order obtained from the Municipality to build on the above plot dated 22-3-30 No. 1524 in original.
8. Plan of the Building.
9. Copy of Record of Rights from the Record of Village Kulkarni in Form No. 6.
10. Copy of Record of Rights from the Record of Village Kulkarni in Form No 7.
11. Municipal Assessment Bill. Dated the 29th September, 1931.

MOWDAVALA & CO.,
Attorneys for M. R. Dalal,
36, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
3701

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. Abdo Bucker Abdul Rehman has agreed to purchase the land and premises belonging to the Estate of the late Ismail Beg Mahomed more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 20th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others representing the Estate of Ismail Beg Mahomed pursuant to the directions contained in the Orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenement for dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Custom House Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1009 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 12-13, New No. 4839, Old Survey No. 1419 and New Survey No. 9552, Cadastral Survey No. 49 Fort Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Marine Street, on or towards the West by Apollo Street, on or towards the South by junction of Apollo Street and Marine Street and on or towards the North by the property now or late partly of Yakum Soomah and partly of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1000, 1001 and 1059 and Street Nos. 76, 78, 109, 107, 105, 103 and 101.

LITTLE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3702

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 4th October at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Sethna House, Walkeshwar Road, of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and Bed-Room Furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Harmonium, ornaments, crockery, etc.

Property on view from Thursday.

The above is on view.

VORA & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great British Comedy
The Chance of a Night Time
featuring
RALPH LYNN
WINIFRED SHOTTER
Talking, Singing and Dancing.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Huge Comedy Success
Tilly of Bloomsbury
featuring
PHYLLIS KONSTAM
A Romance of Boarding House Life.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-COLOUR TALKING PICTURE
Bride of the Regiment
featuring
VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER PIDGEON.
A Delightful Spectacular Romance

Imperial Cinema
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.
MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTION.
"THUNDER"
"THUNDER"
Featuring:
Master NAVINCHANDRA and supported by BABURAO APTE,
Daily Four Shows: at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
NIZAM, Miss LOBO and MOHINI.
EXTRA SHOWS on Satur:, Sun: and Bank Holidays: at 3 P.M.
Coming Next Saturday—
SHARDA FILM CO.'S
Super Picture—
"DIWANO"

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 25641 in respect of 100 Ordinary shares No. 414136 to 414185, 178010 to 178029 and 243332 to 243361 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Minocher Cowasjee Dubash has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, September, 1931.
R5931

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST KAMATIPURA LANE.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga & Mazagonwalla Attorneys for Huseinaboo daughter of Nomanbhoy Mulla Abduliabhoy Poonawalla the Defendant and with the Consent of Haji Mahomed Alimahomed the plaintiff in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 31st July 1931 in Suit No. 975 of 1931 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Wednesday the 30th September 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground and Leasehold land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at 1st Kamatipura Lane containing 15 square yards or thereabout (Quit and Ground 46 Sq. yds and Leasehold 104 sq. yds.) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under New Nos. 1070 1072 and Street Nos. 47-49, and and New Street No. 70 and bounded on the North by a gully on the South by 1st Kamatipura Lane, on the East by the property of Samsoodin Babuji and on the West partly by the property of Adamji Moosaji and partly by the 1st Kamatipura Lane, the said Premises are registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New Nos 10197 and 17077 and New Survey Nos. 5800 and 5801 (part) and bearing Cadastral No. 22 of Byculla Division.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwala, Attorneys for the Defendant No. 94, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd October next at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Furniture such as dining table, dumb-waiter, chairs, Benjamin drawing room suites, cabinets and writing tables, "Milner" safe on stand, "Oliver" Typewriter, Cheval glass, teapoys, marble top table, roll top writing table, sofa, iron bedsteads, etc., belonging to a gentleman.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRICAL CO
WILL OPEN ITS SEASON SHORTLY
AT
THE CORONATION THEATRE
GRANT ROAD CORNER
WITH
A POWERFUL URDU PLAY
AINA--E--IMAN
BY
MUNSHI SHAH JAHAN SAHEB SHAMS
A PLAY THAT WILL TEACH YOU NEW LESSONS ON SELF-SACRIFICE!
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW!

They take their hats off to the greatest man of the world.
Mahatma Gandhi
as soon as he lands on the Shore of England to attend the Round Table Conference.
SEE TO-DAY DON'T MISS THE RARE OPPORTUNITY
TIME:—5, 7, 9, 11 P.M.
SEE how he was received, how he was cheered and how he attended the R. T. C. at
West-End
CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.
With usual Programme "Within the law."

COMING SHORTLY
COMING SHORTLY
THE
Picturization of an Epic Romance of Moghul Court.
NUR JEHAN
WITH
SOUND, MUSIC AND DIALOGUES
See the glory of Moghul Court with all its lavish pomp and splendour brought back to life through the magic medium of the Talkies.
MARIANE
AN IMPERIAL SUPER EPIC.
Featuring
VIMALA AND NAYAMPALLY.
Written and Directed by
EZRA MIR.
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

DUBASH THEATRE.
5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
UNIVERSAL'S GREAT ALL-TALKING DRAMA of the War.
ALL QUIET
on the Western Front
Last 3 Days.
NEXT WEEK.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's delightful comedy-talkie
MARIANNE
with Singing, Music, Dances, featuring the popular Comedienne Marian Davis.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

BEAUTY CHEATETH HALF THE WORLD

BUT the other (and the better) half cannot be cheated. Most of them are already aware of what Oatine can do in enabling women to put a good face on things.

Time has no terrors for those who devote a few minutes of it regularly to massaging every night with Oatine Cream. This simple but necessary beautifying routine well repays the time spent. Oatine Cream, softens and refreshes the skin and repairs the wear and tear of each day before the next one dims. Oatine snow protects the skin by day from the effects of heat and dust and perspiration.

Try them both—Oatine Cream Nightly and Oatine Snow Daily, or if you wish, cut out this coupon.

COUPON—Send me trial samples of Oatine Cream, Oatine Snow, Oatine Soap, Oatine Face Powder, a full size Oatine Shampoo and the Oatine Beauty Book, for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps.

Name ——————————

Address ——————————

THE OATINE CO.,—17, Prinsep Street, CALCUTTA.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals for Best Kinds of ASAFOETIDA in Exhibitions in 1931 held under the auspices of the Guntur Andhra Conference and Karachi Swadeshi Exhibitions

TRY OUR POPULAR BRAND

L. G. ASAFOETIDA

Sold at Re. 1-14-0 per lb.

LALJEE GODHOO & CO.,

Samuel Street, BOMBAY 3.

Branches:—
(1) 1, Perumal Mudali Street, Sowcarpeth, MADRAS
(2) Chakrapanisanidhi St., KOMBAKONAM.

Prepared with 60 Vanaspatics (Herbs).

MADANMAST PAK (Registered)

Is a sovereign remedy against Premature weakness, resulting from the effects of youthful errors, Impotence, Nervous debility, Brain weakness and exhaustion and nightdream promotes keen appetite, new blood and increases weight wards off Rheumatism and all kinds of general complaint of health. Rs. 5 for 84 Tolas Tin V. P. P. Charges As. 15 only. Rs. 11/- for 2 tins and 15/8/- for 3 tins, postage free.

CERTIFICATE GIVEN BY, Dr. H. S. Rajanderkar, B.M.B., L.M.P. P. O. Rajanda).

I have tried the MADAN MAST PAK, and have great pleasure in certifying that the Pak is really a capital remedy in cases of men who are affected with a lowered vitality, impotence and depression—outcome of excesses. It has, I am convinced, been prepared according to Ayurvedic formula.

Address: Vaidya Mohanlal S. Aushadhalaya, Post MIRAJ, S. M. C.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES.

LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 5, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

SCIENCE KNOWS NO BOUNDARIES

General Smuts On The Record Of British Association

In the course of his address at the installation as President of the British Association at Albert Hall, General Smuts said:—

Your Association has during the century now passed, run a course not unlike that of the Empire on a smaller scale. The sapling which was planted at York a hundred years ago has grown into the great tree Ygdrasil whose roots penetrate all the continents, whose branches form the Empire overseas. Your Association has become the parent of similar science associations in most of the Dominions, and this Centenary Meeting has truly become a great family reunion. The parent Association has spared no effort or expense in making this a representative gathering of British science from all parts of the world. This wonderful meeting is a proof of its success. I extend a special welcome to my fellow-citizens from the Dominions and the outer marches of the Empire. For them as for me, this will be one of the golden memories of our lives.

SCIENCE KNOWS NO BOUNDARIES.

I also extend a cordial and warm welcome to the foreign scientists from Europe, Asia and America who have honoured us with their presence. Science knows no political boundaries. More and more it is becoming a collective collaboration among the scientific workers of all nations for the common good of mankind. Science is universal and recognises no frontiers except those of reason and fact. And it is destined, perhaps more than any other form of human activity, to draw the nations together, to reconstitute their broken unity, and to give form and substance to that ideal of mankind as one human family, which science has itself done most to reveal as a fact.

THE FOUNDATION.

The British Association was founded on a successful German model and had for its two main objects the fostering of intercourse among workers in science, and the creation of a platform for propaganda purposes from which the progress and discoveries in science could be brought to the notice of the public. The great expert scientific societies, like the Royal, the Linnaean, the Geological, the Geographical, etc.—were already in existence, but something more was wanted, which would bring their members together in a common association and co-operation, and would at the same time link them up with the large lay public which was more and more becoming interested in science and its discoveries.

It was in a sense a realisation of Bacon's prophetic vision in the New Atlantic, of some future philosophical academy of the pioneers and researchers in knowledge, which would foster the spread of science by arranging visits or visits of the divers citizens of the Kingdom." Like all new ideas it met with a good deal of active or covert opposition; the press laughed at it, and famous writers like Dickens poured ridicule on it. But the idea was sound and met a real need, and it could count from the first on the active support of many of the leading men in British science. It was, therefore, bound to succeed. Men like Brewster, Dalton, Robert Brown, Faraday, Lyell, Murchison, Whewell, Sedgewick and Forbes took a prominent part in its proceedings and gave great prestige to the infant Association.

EFFECTIVE SOUNDING BOARD.

At a later date, most of the great figures in British science took an active part in its work; and with a few exceptions, the list of Presidents reads like a roll of all that is most distinguished in British science. The Association has served its purpose admirably as an effective sounding board of the scientific advance. Here were fought out great controversies, like that over Darwin's theory of descent, and the din of battle helped to give impetus to the new views. Here great discoveries were announced; here Joule explained his epoch-making researches into the mechanical equivalent of heat; here Rayleigh and Ramsey announced the discovery of argon which led to the discovery of the other inert gases; here Fitzgerald first announced Hertz's verification of Clark Maxwell's theory of electro-magnetic waves; here Sir Oliver Lodge gave the first public demonstration of wireless; most epoch-making of all, here Sir Joseph Thomson announced his discovery of the Electron. I could great extend this list of famous discoveries announced or proclaimed at meetings of the Association but the foregoing will suffices samples.

CAN'T WE HOPE.....?

Is it too much to hope that from this great gathering of science will go forth a new message of hope to this Empire and to a wild distracted and labouring and unprecedented troubles? Science has come to represent the grand point of the human advance. It stands for the new forces which are reshaping this world of ours. It faces the world with a bold and confident spirit. It has an invincible faith in truth at all costs; and in that faith it is embarked on the endless adventure which carries the future of the human race. May its confident spirit and sublime faith bring new inspiration to the peoples, and give them courage and strength to the grave tasks ahead.

"GANDHI IS NOT A JOKE"

Warning To Britain

Mr. Durga Das writes in the "News Chronicle":—

Is Gandhi coming to London?

And can the economic and political facts of India wait longer for an answer?

These questions look a little remote to London, confronted with its own economic tale of to-day, but they have a deep significance, if we are not to live under a false sense of security.

One sees there is disappointment, and even anger, at the Mahatma's refusal to come to London. He has already told the world, through the "News Chronicle," that he would not wish to come without the blessing of the civil servant in India.

But come to a Conference Gandhi must. The whole of Congress politics, since his rise to its leadership, have been designed to make the British Government call a Peace Conference.

Even when he was delivering his ultimatum at the Calcutta Congress, Gandhi declared: "I shall proceed to London post-haste, bare booted, when summoned." He of all men knows the value of the London stage for the propagation of his cause.

But certain quarters in London should disillusion themselves. Gandhi is not a joke. He is a serious proposition.

And, remember, he is the first Indian political leader who has evolved his politics chiefly on the basis of the rural life of India.

TWO INDIAS.

There are two Indias—the rural India and the urban India.

The rural India, living in 500,000 villages constituting 90 per cent. of our population, has never yet been conquered either by thought or by force.

The town people have always represented in the life of India, the intellectual and professional classes who grow or perish according as the Government of the day is stable or feeble.

Government was expected to mobilise the finer instincts of the race which, through art and literature, gave stimulus to the instinctive thought of India in the entire body politic.

This was till the British came, when for the first time, life was formed on a material basis—the basis of development of the country's natural resources. The need for stimulus to Indian talent was kept aside.

And now after a century; the very international ism which gave her material prosperity has broken the material fabric through the fall in prices.

Will the India drift back to the pre-British basis of rural life? She may or she may not.

IN THE VILLAGES.

The Socialist family system, combined with the Trade Unionism, called the caste system, makes every Indian village an independent economic and social unit. It is an economic necessity for the rural people to live in communal and social harmony so that this 90 per cent. population of India knows nothing of Hindu-Muslim quarrels.

And these rural people are not ignorant. The villager's family socialism, his social trade unionism, his village communism and his national fascism have, through centuries, embraced, in a due balance, all the fundamentals that make for clean and happy living.

Thus, the happiness disturbed temporarily by world economic factors can be regained by this real India forgetting the existence of the outside world. But, is that the only solution?

Now, come into the picture the urban classes. The impact of Western thought has produced in the urban classes two diametrically opposite results.

Once their intellectual stupefication was removed by the impact, one thought drifted towards materialism and the other back to spiritualism.

This intellectual disaffection was originally the basis of the Indian Nationalist movement half a century ago; its motive force is not uniform, but its discontent with to-day is equally vehement.

RISK OF DISRUPTION.

And now, when India has a surplus of her raw materials and foodstuffs which does not sell outside and depresses prices inside, there is no commerce. Thus the entire urban life is exposed to the risk of disruption.

Amidst such a crisis we are discussing the constitutional formula as if the urban questions or the fate of the villagers, or the future of the British interests represent the problem of India.

The problem is more deadly, because it touches life itself.

It is whether you are to save the entire urban fabric and give India a national Government which, while reconstructing her on a new fiscal basis will provide an anchor to the distracted thought of India, save her credit at home and abroad and begin to mobilise the national wealth, material and spiritual, with a view to giving a tone not only to her national life, but to international life itself.

Only small minds can quibble with such issues at stake.

NELSON'S LOVE

Tried To Desert Ship For Woman

How England nearly lost her greatest sailor through an early love romance is told to-day by Mr. Clennell Wilkinson in "Nelson" (Harrap, 12s. 6d.)

In 1782, the future victor of Trafalgar, then a young ship's officer, was in Quebec, where he met "an amiable American lady" who was living there.

He fell in love with her. On the morning that his vessel was due to sail, a friend, named Davison, was astonished to see Nelson returning to the shore in a boat.

"Scenting danger, he hastened down to the landing-stage and met him there. . . Nelson declared passionately that he was about to return to his lady-love and throw himself and his fortunes at her feet."

Davison argued against the match, saying that neither of them had any money.

A marriage could only mean debt, he said, and, after that, ruin would follow. "Then let it follow," declared Nelson, "for I am resolved to do it."

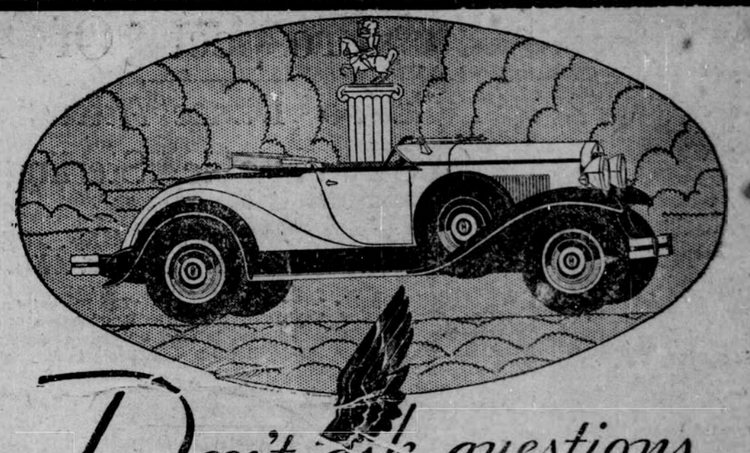
But Davison finally dissuaded him—and Nelson sailed.—"Daily Herald."

SHRINAGAR QUIET.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 28.

Srinagar has completely quietened down. Reports of unrest come from the interior.

The special notification has been extended to Sopian where the police station had been plundered. A lorry carrying soldiers found the road barricaded and it met with a shower of stones from a mob numbering 150 who decamped as soon as the sholdiers descended from the lorry.—A. P.



Don't ask questions

Just DRIVE a Free-Wheeling HUPMOBILE

Suppose you hear Free-Wheeling explained. What will that prove to your nerves, legs, and arms? Nothing—until you've actually *driven* a Free-Wheeling Hupmobile!

As it eats up the miles with a silent, vibration-less rush, how could mere words explain how *little* you use the clutch? To start, to reverse, perhaps, —but *not* to shift gears from second to high or back again!

When you take your foot off the accelerator, you glide on momentum unchecked by engine drag—while the engine idles under complete control, always in gear. And you relax in carefree comfort!

Free-Wheeling—the marvel of this age—is perfectly harmonized in the sleekly beautiful New Century Sixes and Eights and de luxe Eights. Take a trial drive and see how Free-Wheeling saves petrol and oil—and makes riding like flying!

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:—
DADAJEE DHACKJEE & CO.. 67, Hughes Road, BOMBAY.
Sub Agents:— General Stores, Junagadh, Nagpur Garage, NAGPUR. Economy Engineering & Supply Co. HYDERABAD (Deccan). General Motors Agency, AHMEDABAD (Gujerat).

Hupmobile

Fever is cured in one day.

Ague. Malaria. Influenza.

Pransanjibani—An Elixir of life, It cures all sorts of fevers in one day, (clears the bowels) and sharpens the appetite. Over 100000 Persons are cured every year.

Price big phial Re. 1. & Small phial As. 8. Postage As. 10.

Commission is allowed to wholesale purchasers.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta

Reveals a New Theory of Treatment!

GET YOUR COPY TO DAY

VENUS RESEARCH LABY P.O.Box 587, Calcutta

1st CASH BONUSES DECLARED 15th SEPT. 1931.

REMEMBER each 15th Thousands Joined.

SWARAJ BONDS

To win Rs. 20|-, to Rs. 5,000|- In monthly Perpetual Drawings or to get FREE ENDOWMENT INSURANCE

Why Not You?

FULL BOND Rs. 10|-
HALF BOND Rs. 5|-.

Admission Fee Rs. 3|- per Bond, Rs. 1|8|- Half Bond.

Loans granted at Rs. 7|- per Bond at 9 per cent interest per annum.

AGENTS WANTED at unrepresented centres.

Particulars from:—
PROPRIETORS "SWARAJYA BOND", Fort, BOMBAY
Tel. Address, "Wopea".

THE BEST TONIC FOR WOMEN

The most efficacious remedy for Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia & Amenorrhoea.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Sundari Sathi

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS AHMEDABAD & BOMBAY

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co. Ltd. SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 28 And Whole Life Rs. 24

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Rest Agency and other particulars. Please apply!

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

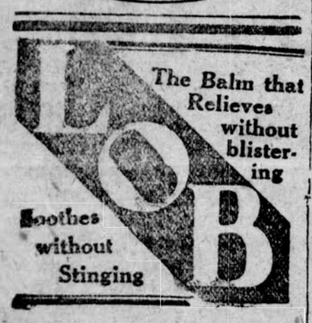
Baliwalla & Homi Opticians

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

HORNBY Rd. KALBADEVI DHOBI TALAO FORT BOMBAY

Sole Distributors
U. S. Agencies
BOMBAY: Exchange Building Ballard Estate
CALCUTTA: 60, Stephen House Dalhousie Square, East
Stocks carried by Provision, Chemists and Bazaar Shops

INDIA'S BEST NATIONAL DRINK



CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

A Remedy for Consumption Has Been Found.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery— some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. C366) 118|120, Fleet St. London, E. C., 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. order to lover cost of carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

Prospect Of A Changing Rupee

India To Dance Attendance On Variable Sterling

"LINK WITH STERLING IS MERE PAPER STABILITY" SAYS PROF VAKIL

Concluding his series of lectures on "The Present Currency Crisis," Prof. C. N. Vakil observed: "The depreciation of Sterling to gold would be reflected in our system, so long as the rupee was linked to the Sterling. We are likely to have a theoretical stability in terms of Sterling for purposes of accounts; but really, it will be a changing rupee dancing attendance on the variable Sterling."

A perfect standard of value is not possible. Gold has been found to be comparatively stable, and, therefore, we prefer to measure all other things in terms of gold. This means that the price of a thing is the amount of gold that we are willing to pay for it.

In countries with a Gold Standard, a certain quantity of gold is fixed by law as the unit in terms of which the values of all other goods will be measured. For example, the unit of value is 113 grains of gold in the U.K. In the U.S.A. it is 23.32 grains of gold.

Gold Standard with gold currency would mean that coins of the particular weight of gold fixed as the unit of value will be made, and these will serve as the currency. But gold currency is now a luxury. We have cheaper media of exchange, chiefly made of paper. So long as the Paper Pound or the Paper Dollar is convertible into gold at the fixed rate, we have the gold standard in the countries concerned.

Gold is, however, used for settling international transactions. Excess of imports must be paid for in gold. International debts which cannot be paid in commodities must be paid in gold.

This movement of gold from one country to another keeps its value approximately uniform in different countries, and is therefore, responsible for comparative stability and uniformity of prices in countries having the Gold Standard.

The foreign exchange rate between any two countries is the relation of the purchasing power of the units of value in these countries. The purchasing power of the unit of value is another name for the price-level. If the level of prices remains comparatively uniform in any two countries, the exchange rate between them will remain steady; it will approximate to the relation indicated by the weight of gold fixed for the unit of value in each of these countries; e.g.: £ will be equal to 4.86 dollars. In practice, the level of prices and the exchange rate act and react on one another. If the exchange rate rises, prices will fall, if the rate falls, prices will rise. Conversely, if prices rise, the exchange rate will fall; if prices fall the rate will go up.

In modern times, the value of the internal currency in terms of gold is maintained by the free movement of gold, or by converting currency into gold and 'vice versa' at the fixed rate. This ensures an approximately uniform level of prices in gold standard countries, and a stable exchange relation between them.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD.

In certain countries, the gold value of the internal currency is maintained by making it convertible into the currency of some other country which is on the gold standard. We have had in India a standard of this nature. Since 1898, the gold value of the rupee has been fixed, and efforts have been made to maintain the same by making Indian currency convertible into sterling at the fixed rate. So long as sterling is on a par with gold (113 gains of gold), we feel that our currency is on the gold basis.

Two things have to be borne in mind in this connection. The gold value of the rupee fixed by law has not been the same; since 1898, we have had three different gold values at which the rupee was fixed on different occasions. Besides, in each of these cases, the maintenance of the fixed value has been found difficult and the effort to do was abandoned. In 1898, the rupee was fixed at 1s. 4d., in 1920 it was fixed at 2s., in 1927 at 1s. 6d. What does this mean? It means that—

(a) when the rupee is fixed at 2s. gold it is equal to 1|10 of 113 grains of gold or 11.3 grains.

(b) when the rupee is fixed at 1s. 6d. gold, it is equal to 3|40 of 113 grains of gold or 8.47 grains;

(c) when the rupee is fixed at 1s. 4d. gold, it is equal to 1|15 of 113 grains of gold or 7.53 grains.

The effort to maintain the rupee at 1s. 4d. was abandoned in was then left to take care of itself for some years. It was fixed at 1s. 6d. gold in 1927 against popular opposition. The effort to maintain the rupee at this value has now been suspended. The new effort is to link the rupee with the sterling which is no longer on a par with gold; the rupee is therefore on the Variable Sterling Standard for the present. Before we try to understand the 1917, when we suddenly found ourselves on the Silver Standard. The rupee went on rising in value along with the rise in the price of silver for some years. The effort to maintain the rupee at 2s. gold from 1920 ended in a miserable failure, and was abandoned the next year. The rupee significance of this change, let us appreciate the moral of our currency history since 1895. The moral is that—

(a) the unit of value in India has not been stable in terms of gold;

(b) the efforts to maintain these varying units have not succeeded, and the exchange value of the rupee has fluctuated violently from time to time;

(c) and the price level in the country has also fluctuated in consequence to the detriment of the economic life of the country.

The evils of fluctuations in prices are great. The relations of creditor and debtor are greatly disturbed. With falling prices the creditor is at an advantage. With rising prices the debtor gains. With falling prices the producer suffers, and the consumer gains. The opposite is true when prices are rising. Similarly with falling prices exports suffer and imports increase, and the opposite is true when prices are rising. With the kind of currency system that we have we are suffering from this instability all these years.

THE VARIABLE STERLING

In order to understand the instability into which we are now involved, we must be clear about a few leading facts about the U. K. The Gold Standard was suspended by the U. K. during the war. This became manifest after the armistice when the control of the dollar—sterling exchange was given up. England adopted the Gold Standard again in 1925. This was brought about by deflating the currency, which led to a fall in prices. The relative scarcity of gold in the world has led to a further fall in world prices in recent years which reflected in the U. K. because of the Gold Standard. British industries have suffered, and the prevailing depression has been intensified in consequence.

U. S. A. is the creditor of Europe. She also possesses a large stock of gold on the one hand, and has raised her already high tariffs on the other. This makes it difficult for European countries to pay to the creditor either in gold or in good. Each instalment of capital and interest to be paid to U. S. A. may result in further credit and a continuation of the indebted position in aggravated form.

This means that economic conditions in the West are highly artificial. The internal economic life of England is also not on a sound basis. The manufacturing power of the U. K. which has been the source of her greatness is also a source of her weakness to-day. With increasing competition in industrial production in all parts of the world, and with the shrinkage of markets by the creation of high tariff walls, the U. K. finds it difficult to manufacture on the former scale. Falling prices due to the causes mentioned above have added to her difficulties. Unemployment and the consequent evils have to be faced on a large scale.

LINKING TO STERLING.

The Gold reserves of the Bank of England have been reduced to a minimum. It has been found difficult to maintain the gold value of the sterling, and therefore the legal obligation to do so has been suspended. The future will depend on prosperity within and the acquisition of larger gold resources, both of which are difficult to accomplish in the near future. If this is correct, one cannot say how long it will be before sterling will be restored to gold. In the meanwhile the rupee is fixed with sterling, and this means great repurcussions on the economic life of this country.

The question for us to consider are—

(a) What is the significance of the new policy to link the rupee to sterling, and of the restrictions imposed under the new Currency Ordinance?

and

(b) What are the remedies for the difficulties that are likely to be created?

THE CHANGING RUPEE.

The depreciation of sterling to gold would be reflected in our system so long as the rupee is linked to sterling. We are likely to have a theoretical stability in terms of sterling, because our rupee will continue to have the nominal value of 1s. 6d. for purposes of accounts; but really it will be a changing rupee as it were dancing attendance on the Variable Sterling. In other words, not only will the rupee depreciate in terms of gold, but its gold value will fluctuate in either direction following the movements of the sterling. This introduces considerable uncertainty both in our internal price level and in our external trade relations with other countries. In other words, fluctuations due to English economic conditions will be reflected in Indian economic life.

With the object of removing speculation and consequent difficulties in managing this system, we have control over the exchange transactions as laid down by the Currency Ordinance. The Ordinance says that sales of gold or sterling shall be made for certain bonafide purposes, but shall not be made for fincing imports of gold or silver or for speculation in exchange. The sales are to be made under section 5 of the Currency Act of 1927, that is at the rate of 1s. 6 to a rupee. At the same time has been announced by the Secretary of State and the Finance Member that the rupee will be linked to sterling. This means that though theoretically sales of gold are permitted at this rate, in practice only sterling will be sold. The rupee has already depreciated in terms of gold in other words for 8.47 grains of gold we can get more than one rupee in the market. If the Government gave this much gold for a rupee, it would mean such a profit to the people that they would like to tender enough rupees to buy out the entire stock of gold with the Government. Though such a thing has been made impossible by the control, if Government have to give gold at this rate, they will be undergoing a huge loss, and the reserves may gradually disappear.

What are our resources for this purpose? We have 16 million pound worth of sterling securities in England. So long as these are available, the gold will not be touched. The Government may however incur loss in realising cash on these securities; this will depend.

On their present market value. If the demand for foreign exchange continues even after the securities are exhausted Government may have to fall back on their gold resources. We have at present about 24 million £ worth of gold in the Gold Standard Reserve, of which nearly 22 million are in India. Besides, we have about seven crores of Rs. worth of gold in the Paper Currency Reserve, which is in India. If circumstances demand it, either this gold must be sold at a loss and exported, or we must get credit from England, which will mean a debt to be paid in gold ultimately. Or, this gold may be earmarked in India as belonging to the Bank of England, in return for which sterling may be given in London.

AMOUNTS TO EXPORT OF CAPITAL.

The other part of the Ordinance restricts the import of gold and silver. This may lead to a divorce between the prices of these articles abroad and in India. But this may not last long as large traders will try to get over the restriction in other ways. For example, you may buy cotton or any other commodity of international value in any part of the world. This will be genuine trade under the Ordinance. If you want remittance for such purchase, banks must help you by giving exchange. The cotton that you have thus bought abroad may be sold, in return for which you may get dollars or gold. You need not bring this home; you will probably hold it abroad till a favourable opportunity arises. This will amount to an Export of Capital from India—an evil from which we are already suffering as explained by the Finance Member in connection with the Income Tax Amendment Bills. Such Export of Capital will also take place of gold in the possession of private parties is purchaesd by foreigners and exported. The conclusion therefore is that the present system will lead to

(a) Instability of internal prices without reference to our own conditions;

(b) Restriction on trade and exchange transactions;

(c) Restriction on the import of gold and silver;

(d) Export of Indian Capital; and

(f) Danger of the depletion of our limited gold reserves, or of incurring further debts to England.

REMEDIES FOR THE DISEASE.

The first step is to leave the rupee alone. It will take to its own level in terms of commodities. This will also lead to instability. Prices will fluctuate, and the exchange rate will change from time to time; it will be adjusted with reference to our internal price level and the price level in the country with which we want to trade. We have instability under the Sterling Standard; we shall have also instability if we leave the rupee to take care of itself. We must choose the lesser evil. Let it be pointed out that there is nothing novel in this proposal. The rupee was left alone during 1921 to 1927. Again the proposal amounts to what England has done with regard to the sterling, which is now left alone. The important question however is if this is adopted, what other steps should be taken to restore stable conditions and to introduce the gold standard in this country, in the near future.

ATTRACT CAPITAL.

With this object, the Government should not increase the existing volume of currency, except in the manner specified below. The Government should offer to sell Council Bills in London on India at market rates, which will of course vary from time to time. This will give a lead to the exchange market, and will be in course of time an index of the gold value at which the rupee should be fixed in future. By selling Council Bills the Government will get sterling in London to meet its sterling obligations on revenue account. To this extent the Government can give rupees in India out of the revenues to cash the Council Bills. If conditions are favourable more Council Bills may be sold than are necessary for the Home Charges. The receipts in London may be credited to the Paper Currency Reserve against which notes can be issued in India to pay for the Bills. This will lead to an expansion of the currency. For such Bills, in addition to the amount of the Home Charges, it would be better if arrangements are made in America, so that for the receipt of dollars in New York, rupees can be paid in India. This will enable us to get gold in the Paper Currency Reserve. By this means, Indian Capital which has been already exported will flow back to India, and the rupee will find its level at a lower point than 8.47 grains of gold; the exact point will have to be determined later in view of the then existing conditions. In course of time, when things are steady we can bring our gold reserves accumulated abroad by this process to India. It is absolutely essential that our reserves should be located in India, if confidence is to be inspired among the people about the soundness of the system, and if it is to work smoothly. These proposals will keep the existing reserves intact; we shall have it at all additions to our gold resources. It will then be possible to introduce the gold standard at a new gold parity for the rupee. The following advantages of these proposals may be mentioned:

(a) If the rupee sterling exchange cannot be maintained under the present Ordinance and artificial conditions, Government will be compelled to leave the rupee alone. But by that time some of our reserves will have been used up. This will be avoided.

(b) There will be a rise in prices; but this will not be due to artificial inflation. This will be due to the fact that we shall bring home our capital which has been driven out by artificial conditions in recent times. In other words, we shall be removing the present unnatural condition and restoring normal currency relations in reference to the requirements of the country.

(c) Industry and Trade will get an impetus, and the depression which is sapping the foundations of economic life for the last so many years will go. The Taxable Capacity of the people will therefore increase.

(d) Besides the gold in the reserves, we have plenty of gold in the country, either hoarded or used as ornaments, and therefore lying idle. There is some similarity between us and the U.S.A. The latter have hoarded gold in an organised manner, we have hoarded it in an unorganised manner. If we only knew how to utilise the scattered gold in the country for productive purposes, we shall be better off economically. But the public will not be induced to take out this gold, unless we have the Gold Standard, and therefore legal provisions for the conversion of gold into currency and vice versa. The location of old gold reserves in India will give additional confidence in our currency system by putting it on an automatic gold basis, we need not have any fear of a gold famine in this country.

NO MORE RISKS IN INDIA

Rothermere's New Campaign

The pound will not be safe from sinking while it has the rupee clinging to it. We have been stupid enough to give a vague promise of support for India's exhausted finances.

The whole world wants to know exactly what Mr. Ramsay MacDonald meant last June when he said in Parliament that:

"Should the need arise, H. M. Government will apply to Parliament for the authority necessary to enable them to give financial support to the Government of India."

Whatever the intentions of the last Government may have been in this respect, the new National Government should make it clear at once that it does not share them.

India's finances are in a most serious condition. Her credit has been gravely impaired by the Nationalist agitation and the boycott of British goods.

The country's prosperity was built up with British capital. The flow of this has ceased since we began to prepare an ignominious retreat from our historic position there. Wealthy Indians are helping to depress the rupee by exporting the bulk of their fortunes, so that they may bring them back later with a profit on exchange. Foreign capital has been scared away by the openly proclaimed intention of the Nationalists to repudiate all India's public debts directly they get to power.

The collapse of India's credit became conspicuous last May, when the Indian Government tried to issue £10,000,000 6 per cent bonds in London. Sixty-two per cent. of this amount was rejected by the public, and left with the underwriters. Last Monday another attempt was made to raise an internal loan in India at 5 1-2 per cent. It has had an unfavourable reception.

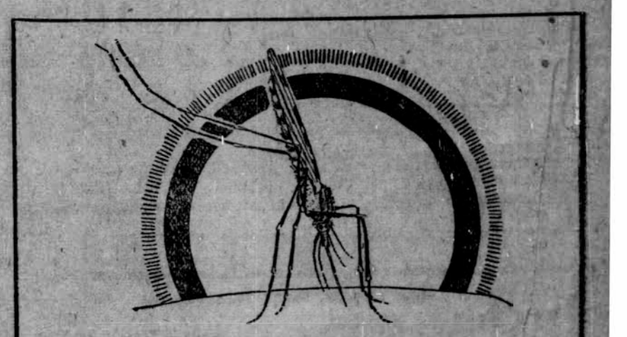
NO FRESH RISKS.

Britain's financial plight is too serious for us to incur fresh risks for India. For 150 years we have been pouring British money, effort and lives into that country. Our reward to-day is sedition, boycott, calumny, and the murder of British officials.

The Indian Government must find its own money. Income tax in India ranges from 7-1|2d. to 2s. 8-1|2d. in the £. Our own rate is 4s. 6d. While the rich Bombay cotton manufacturers who finance Gandhi's agitation get off so lightly they can well bear new burdens.

The best thing we can do for India is to revise the cowardly policy which the last Viceroy, Lord Irwin, initiated there. At this coming Round Table Conference there must be no more of the craven concessions we have hitherto made to that contemptible agitator Gandhi, "whose sole aim is to establish a Hindu tyranny over the other religions of India." Firmer rule will restore both Indian credit and our own.

Our change of Government is an opportunity for abandoning the shameful policy of scuttle. The future of this country and the Empire will be in peril if it is missed.—"Daily Herald."



MALARIA

Just as quinine is indispensable in overcoming the fever and in destroying the malarial parasites in your blood — so is Sanatogen indispensable in enriching your weakened blood and in restoring full strength to your run-down nerves.

Feed your blood with Sanatogen

Your blood, diluted and weakened after the ravages caused by the malaria parasites, will be quickly strengthened and the number of red blood-cells increased in a remarkable way after a course of Sanatogen. (An average increase of 60% red blood-cells after 3 weeks' use of Sanatogen was reported by a well-known physician in the "Medical Echo.")

Just think what 60% more red blood corpuscles promises you in the way of health.

Take the short cut to complete health by building up new strength in your body, nerves and blood with Sanatogen. In a very short time Sanatogen will rid you of weakness and nervousness, making you feel and look as well and strong as *it.*

SANATOGEN IS OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

AN EDUCATIVE AND INFORMATIVE BOTANICAL EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATING PLANT-LIFE: will be held at Sir C. J. Hall to-day (Wednesday) between (3-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.) followed by a Lantern Lecture on "Plant Life on the Earth" at 6 p.m. by R. H. Dastur of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Entrance is Free.

PRINCIPAL PEARCE'S LECTURE:—Under the auspices of the Besant-Arundale Lodge, T. S. Ville Parle, Principal F. G. Pearce will give a public lecture on "Our Attitude Towards Women and How it Affects India's Future", to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Tilak Mandir at Ville Parle. The meeting is open to the public.

BOMBAY GURKHA SANGH:—A public meeting of the Gurkha residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Hira Bagh, at 3 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Gurkha Sangh in honour of the All-India Gurkha League, President Thakur Chandan Singh, and Prince Captain Hem Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON THE SCREEN:—From to-day an additional programme of Mahatma Gandhiji's arrival at London and the reception and ovation he had in England will be shown at the West End.

NOTHING TO DO WITH DELHI CONSPIRACY.

Mahomed Ismail Abdul Gaffar who was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on the 24th inst. along with two others who were wanted in the Delhi Conspiracy case was produced on Monday before Mr. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Deputy Inspector Chowdhary stated that there was nothing to connect the accused with the Delhi Conspiracy case.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

KHADI BAZARS IN VILLE PARLE.

With a view to supply varieties and qualities of hand spun handwoven khadi two centres, on both the sides of the Railway Station have been opened by the Vile Parle Congress Committee since Sunday.

On the West, the Depot has been opened in Saroj Niwas, Juhu Road and the east side, in Mr. Killawalla's bungalow, they will kept open everyday till 9th proximo between 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 7-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES!—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Nagato Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3.0 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th inst.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per S. S. "Altenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th Sept 1931.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires:—The S. S. "Quiloa" (Line: British India Stea Navigation Company; Agents Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Co.,) left Pork Okha on the 27th instant for Karachi with 375 tons of cement.—A. P.

ALL-FOR-"LOVE".

It was mentioned in our Sunday's issue on the 'Screen-page' that the picture "All-for-Love" has been produced by Sagar Studios". It is not a fact. It is produced by Mr. Mujumdar at the Sharada Studios.

Red Seal Metal And Silver Swadesi Polishes

Messrs. Setland Dass Co. of 6/79, Beadon Street, Calcutta, have manufactured these metal polishes.

EDUCATE YOUR SONS and DAUGHTERS FOR ACCOUNTING, BANKING or SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AT BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TAINING INSTITUTE

BEST STAFF, BEST TRAINING and BEST RESULTS.

Free advice as to selection of Course

For free Prospectus write or call at:—

NAVSARI BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

KANJI MASTER RELEASED ON BAIL

Photo Of Accused With Girl & Her Sister

MOTHER NARRATES HOW SHE CAME TO KNOW OF ALLEGED OUTRAGE

Mr. Kanji Master, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who stood charged with criminal assault on a 10-year old girl, was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000 by Mr. C. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court, at the resumed hearing of the case on Tuesday afternoon.

The public was turned out of the Court room while press reporters were admitted on their giving an undertaking to the Magistrate not to publish in the papers the name of the girl in the case, the names of her parents, the name of school to which the girl belongs and the name of the principal of the school.

The Police Prosecutor Mr. Velkar wanted the permission of the Court to recall the girl to show the relations of the accused with her before the offence was committed.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Defence Counsel, objected on the ground that the evidence of the girl had already been concluded.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

GIRL IN THE WITNESS BOX.

A slim and short girl of dark complexion then stepped into the witness-box. She said that about a week before the offence was committed she met the accused in a godown on the ground floor of the house in which the accused stayed. Witness was accompanied by her younger sister. It was about 11.30 a.m. when the accused took both the girls in a "gharry" to one Shantaram, photographer at Kalbadevi. The accused sat in the centre and the girls took their seats by his side.

Proceeding the witness stated that while they were in the "gharry", the accused put one of his hands on her shoulder. Witness resented this and asked him "What are you doing?". The accused suddenly withdrew his hand but after a short while he misbehaved in a similar manner. Witness again showed her resentment. Thereupon they went to the photographer and had their photo taken. On their way to home the accused again misbehaved in a similar fashion.

The cross-examination of the girl was reserved.

HOW THE MOTHER CAME TO KNOW THE INCIDENT.

The mother of the girl was next called to give evidence for the prosecution. While narrating how she discovered that an outrage on her daughter had been committed by the accused, the witness complained that she felt unwell and the Court offered her a chair.

She said that on the morning following the offence (which according to the police was committed on August 24) she noticed some bloodstains on the clothes of her daughter. She questioned her daughter and the latter replied that the accused put her on a table and committed the outrage in the gymnasium attached to her school. She cried out whereupon the accused opened the door and asked her not to mention the matter to any one and at the same time promised to give her Rs. 5 or 10. Before the accused took her to the gymnasium he asked the girl as to why she was not attending it regularly. After entering the gymnasium the accused latched the door. When the girl asked accused why he was closing the door, he replied "You will not understand that".

Proceeding witness said that she informed her husband about the matter and showed him the clothes worn by the girl. The sight of the bloodstains on the clothes so obsessed him that he did not want to have another look at them again and order the witness to burn them at once. The witness burnt the clothes. Her husband then took the girl to a doctor and got her examined.

The father of the girl also gave evidence.

Before the Court rose for the day Mr. Mohanlal Desai applied for bail.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000 in two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each the sureties to deposit Rs. 1,000 each.

MR. BOLE SEEKS TO STOP INDIRECT REPRESENTATION

Bill Passes First Reading In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 29.

Before the Bombay Legislative Council adjourned for tea, Rao Bahadur Kale appealed to the President to see whether he could allow the amendments to the Bill further to amend the Bombay Pleaders' Act of 1920, when the mover wanted to move the third reading.

As it was not possible for Mr. Kale to draft his amendment, the President informed the House that the third reading will be taken up to-morrow.

Therefore, a Bill further to amend Section 5 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, was moved by Mr. S.K. Bole for the first reading.

Mr. Bole said that the object of introducing the co-option system, was to co-opt experts and those, whose services would be valuable. But, the way in which co-option took place clearly showed that the object of the system was not served in any way.

Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Vakeel supported the Bill.

Mr. Kamat opposed it.

Mr. Baloch supported the Bill.

Mr. Surve could not understand why, when the world was after direct representation, they should hanker after indirect the indirect way.

Mir Mohamed Shah also supported the Bill.

Rao Bahadur Kale raised a point of order which was not upheld.

Rao Bahadur Chitale opposed the Bill. He said that if the moneyed or influential people came by co-option then the members of the Co-operation had abused the power.

Mr. Bakhale while supporting the Bill said that he personally was against nomination or co-option.

The Bill of Mr. Bole was passed for the first time.

When it was taken for the second reading five amendments were brought forward. There was one from Government also.

At this stage the House adjourned till to-morrow.

SARDAR'S ADDRESS TO YOUTHS

To-day's Public Meeting At Jinnah Hall

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will deliver an address to the youths to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

PREPARATIONS FOR BARDOLI INQUIRY

Mr. Kothawala Leaves Surat

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, Sept. 29.

Mr. Gordon, Officer in Charge of the Bardoli Inquiry will arrive here and open his office at Bardoli from the 1st of October. The inquiry will commence from the 5th October. Mr. Kothawala has left Surat for his Bardoli camp. A Notification regarding the terms of reference for Bardoli Inquiry has been published, by Mr. Gordon, the Inquiry Officer, requesting any person or a public body or a mandal desiring to correspond on the subject, at his office at Nasik till the 30th September, and thereafter at Bardoli.

STOP PRESS

"RAISE EMBARGO ON ANSARI."

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Moslem delegates have been busy to-day reviewing situation in light of their talk with Gandhiji last night particularly his request that Moslems "should raise embargo on Dr. Ansari."

There has been frank expression of views among Moslems on this subject and general inclination is one of reluctance to make any request to His Majesty's Government for nominating Dr. Ansari to Conference and that matter should be left entirely to Government's discretion. Some Moslem delegates are inclined to the view that they should wait till Gandhi's statement before Minorities Committee next Thursday. No final decision has been reached. It is understood that no immediate decision is likely but conversations are still proceeding.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 29.

Maulana Khanmir Hilali, Secretary of the Peshawar Distt. Congress Committee, has been arrested under Section 124-A, at Abbottabad for making an alleged seditious speech.

One Red Shirt picketer was arrested here to-day under Section 451, I.P.C. on a charge of criminal trespass into a Kissakhani liquor shop.—A.P.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mahatma Gandhi and other leading Round Table Conference delegates having expressed a desire to hear further exposition of Government's view, on the Rupee question, arrangements are being made for another meeting with Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Henry Strakosch.

Mahatma Gandhi visits Canterbury on October 4, and will stay for the night there, as the guest of Dean Hewlett-Johnson.—Reuter.

N. I. PEOPLES' BANK FAILS

Heavy Withdrawals

RGE FUNDS LOCKED IN INVESTMENTS

LAHORE, September 29.

he Peoples' Bank of Northern ia, having a paid up capital of 13,800,000, failed this morning. wo of the principal reasons for failure are alleged to be:

) The locking up of large unts of the bank's funds in istments from which they d not be realised in time of ulty; and

heavy withdrawals from the bs branches, particularly from Kchi, where the bank stopped pents on Friday and Saturdest.

failure has not caused any suise, as the bank's position wan open secret in Lahore and thois absolutely no repercussion of failure on any other bank her.—A.P.

NK IS SOLVENT

Maging Director Interviewed

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

The Managing Director of the Peop Bank, gave the following interew to the Associated Press:

Quon: What is the cause of suspeon?

Ans: We have paid about 80 lakhs rupees since 1st July, 1931 and demand continues.

Q: at is the cause of the demand

A: Government has been taking aan in the shape of Treasury nds at a rate which no bank n afford to give. The last issue the Treasury Bill was at Rs. 7 er cent. per annum.

Q: at is the position of the Bank?

A: The Bank is solvent. Its assets armuch more than deposits but theredit of an institution or a coun even cannot be turned into ca.

Q: Wat is the plan now?

A: The Board will have to decide the programme for the future, but my personal opinion is that the Bank can, with a little labour and after some time resume wo.—A.P.

Ind Being Drained Of Its Gold

TWO LCS TOLAS ALREADY EXPORTED !

It is noted that in the last four days about two lacs tolas of gold valu at Rs. 50 lacs have been exported from Bombay.

The prent price of gold is below dollarparity. So it is found profitable o export gold from this county.

Owing t low purchasing power there is a demand for gold in this country, though it is selling about Re. below importing cost.

It is feed that huge quantities of gol will soon find its way out of the country

Wante Embargo On Gld Export

Bombay, Sept. 29.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed to-dy the following telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber urge levying an immediat embargo on the export of gol. The present high prices of gol in foreign countries are attractin large quantities from here. It is feared there will be heav speculation and drain of gol without an embargo."

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TRIASURY.

(In pouds sterling)

During the week ending the 26th September 1931:

Net transfer o Home Treasury: From Gold Standard Reserve in England agains gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve 375,000; from 1st April to 26th September 1931:—23,047,804.

Less—sales of sterling during the week ending the 26th September 1931:—375,000; from 1st April to 26th September 1931: 14,047,804.

Net remittances to Home Treasury from 1st April to 26th September 1931: 9,000,000.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 29th September 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 7,75,000 and Rs. 91,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-6-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-3-0 and above were accepted in full. Lowere Rs. 7,00,000 and Rs. 70,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 7-3-9 and Rs. 7-3-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 30th September 1931 to Monday the 5th October 1931 at Rs. 96-8-0 and Rs. 98-4-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 26th to the 28 September 1931 amounted to Rs. 19,25,000 and Rs. 39,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 6th October 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 9th October 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

BURMA R. T. CONFERENCE

Analysis Of Personnel

NO ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION FOR ANTI-SEPARATIONISTS

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Judging by the representative character of those selected for the Round Table Conference on Burma it is clear that the dice is loaded in favour of Separation of (this rich and virgin Province from India. An analysis of the twenty names announced last evening shows that India can count upon only six to stand against the Separation of Burma, namely: Messrs. S.N. Hajee and N.M. Cowasji (both Indians) and four representatives of the anti-Separation school, i.e., Messrs. Tharrawady U.P., Pu, U. Su, U. Chit Hlaing and U. Tun Aung Gyaw.

SEPARATION AT ANY COST.

While these six will stand solidly against Separation, four representatives of the People's Party, i.e., Messrs. U. Ba Pe, Chit Ghine, Maung Gyee and Thein Maung will stand for Separation, provided Burma gets the Constitution it wants. In this connection, it is recalled that Sir Charles Innes addressing the Burma Legislative Council recently announced that Burma Government were preparing a scheme of Constitution. It remains to be seen what the nature of this scheme will be, but it is believed here, that it will be all aimed at Separation at any cost. What the attitude of the four representatives of the People's Party will be cannot be stated now. Thus, while six will oppose Separation, and four will work for Separation, if Burma gets a satisfactory Constitution, the remaining ten will stand for Separation at any cost. These are Sir G.D. Deglanville and Aung Thin of the Independent Party; Mr. U. Ni of the National Parliamentary Organisation; Mr. Campagnac for Anglo-Indians; Messrs. Sra Shwe Ba and Sydney Loo Nee for Karens, Messrs. Sawbwa of Hsipaw and Sawbwa of Yawngie for the Native States; the Hon. Mr. Harper and Mr. Howison for the Europeans. The opinion here is that the vast Indian interests and those of the anti-Separationists are not adequately represented.

Burmese Leader In London.

NO SEPARATION WITH INDIA .....

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mr. Maung Mongji, the anti-Separationist Leader, has arrived and is conferring with some of the prominent members of the Conference.

TIRUPATI SHRINES

At a public meeting of Sanatani Hindus held on Friday evening near Blavatsky Loge, the following resolutions were unanimously passed. The meeting was composed of Sanatanists from Karnatak, Maharashtra, Gujrath and Marwar.

"That this meeting of the Sanatanists of Bombay strongly protest against the legislature interference into the affairs of the ancient Shrines at Tirumalai and Tirupati in South India (which are of All-India sacradness and held in great reverence by all Hindus of this Country."

(2) "That this meeting composed of Hindus of different provinces earnestly appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to withhold his assent to any Bill affecting the affairs of the Hindu Shrines at Tirumalai and Tirupati (South India)".

(3) "That this meeting of the Sanatanists of this City highly appreciate the services of the present Mahant Shri Prayag Dossji Varu, who is responsible to several reforms in this administration of the said temples and for maintaining several educational and charitable institutions in an upto-date model."

wer tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills

GANDHI JAYANTI SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Secretary's Appeal

The Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the B.P.C.C. begs to announce the following:—

In the Khadi Exhibition, which will be held in the Jinnah Hall during the 'Gandhi Jayanti Week' from the 2nd to the 8th of October, arrangements have also been made for the Exhibition of articles other than cloth.

We request such merchants and manufacturers as are dealing purely in 'Swadeshi Goods' to reserve stalls immediately by communicating with or personally seeing the Secretary.

NOTE.—The goods which will be exhibited, should necessarily conform to the Working Committee's definiton of 'Swadeshi Goods' which is as under:

"SWADESHI GOODS."

The following resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee some time ago:—

'Swadeshi goods, not being cloth or yarn, are those goods, which are wholly made in India out of raw material whether indigenous or imported by a manufacturer with not less than 75 per cent. Indian-owned share capital provided that no goods will be considered Swadeshi the manufacture of which is controlled by foreigners.'

NOTE:—For the purposes of this definition the word 'controlled' refers to Boards of Directors and/or Managing Agents.

It shall be open to the Working Committee to publish a list from time to time of goods classed as Swadeshi though they may not fully comply with the foregoing definition.

MAHATMA JAYANTI AND B.P.C.C.

The Hon. Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

Only two days have been left for the celebration of Gandhi Jayanti Week. The arrangements of the Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the B. P. C. C. for the celebration of the Week are nearing completion The love of Bombay public for Mahatmaji has already been manifested in their buying Khadi. Streams of people are visiting the Khadi Bhandars at almost all hours for buying Khaddar. There will surely be a record of sale of Khadi in the City of Bombay.

The merchants of Bombay are, it appears, going ot observe a full holiday on Mahatmaji's birthday, the 2nd of October 31.

People are feeling an unbounded joy in the celebration of Gandhiji's birthday. Nothing could ever be a greater mark of love, respect, and reverence of people, for Mahatma than their purchasing Khadi, renouncing drink, driving untouchability, and spinning. The whole nation is already feeling a thrill of pleasure at the approaching Mahatmaji's birthday.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT KALYAN.

The Andhras of Kalyan will celebrate this Jayanti in Kale's Wada at 8 a.m. on Friday. At 6 a.m. there will be a flag salutation after which a procession with Mahatmaji's photo will start from Gandhi Chowk passing through Devi's Temple, Tilak Chowk, Municipal Building Road, Bazaar Peth, reaching Kale's Wada at 8 o'clock when speeches on Mahatma and his life will be delivered.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee, 'Gandhi Jayanti Week' will be celebrated as under:—

(1) Akhand Charkha Week will be observed from 2nd October to 8th October, in the Congress House. (2) All members of the Committee will hawk Khaddar from door to door every day. (3) Meetings will be held in various localities in "D" Ward. (4) Yarn for presentation to Mahatmaji will be received in the Office of the Committee.

LOCK-OUT IN TRAMWAY WORKSHOP.

500 Men Thrown On Street

A body of 500 workers employed in the Tramway Workshops, Dadar, paraded Bombay streets shouting "Down with the Tramway Company", on Tuesday morning.

It appeared that when the workers turned up for work, the gates of the workshops were closed and the authorities had declared a lock-out.

To demonstrate their protest against the ways of the management, the workers marched in a procession from Dadar to Chowpatty along the tram lines. The procession terminated at the Congress House.

It is understood that the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will make efforts to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the management and the workers. It appears that management recently decided to keep the workshop closed every Monday in the week in addition to Sunday on the plea of less work, only about 50 persons being called to for work to keep the Machinery in order. The workers, thereupon picketed the workshop.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

In jutes there was a slightly easier feeling throughout the day but towards the close renewed buying orders caused firmer closing. In coals undertone continue steady with a small businhess passing teas on the whole continued firm but were here and there irregular. Good business was however put through. In he miscellaneous Section sugar shares were again in request at advancing rates. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—3½ per cent. paper 53, 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 86-12, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 100.

Banks.—Imperial Bank Contributory 217-3.

Coals.—Bengal 293, Ghusick and Muslia 2-14, Raneegunge 38 Standard 28-8 ex div. Tulcher 1.

Jutes.—Anglo-India ordy. 310, Auckland ordy. 208-8, Brnagore 149, Budge Budge ordy. 365, Cheviot 246-8, Clive 27-10, Dalhousie ordy. 373, Empire 41, Gouripore crd. 335, Hooghly ordy. 63-8, ditto pref. 12-12, Howrah 43-4, Hukumchand ordy. 23-6, Kamarhatty ordy. 456-8, Kanknarrah ordy. 372, Kelvin ordy. 561, Kinnison ordy. 666-8, Lansdowne ordy. 138, National 23-1, Orient 228, Presidency 6-4, Reliance ordy. 63, Standard ordy. 312.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Chemical ordy. 178, Bengal Telephone ordy. 9, Patna Electric 13-1, Bengal Iron 3-11, Indian Iron and Steel 6-4 Tata Iron and Steel ordy. 23-10, "Sugar shares.—Carew and Co. 7-12, Champaran 16-4, New Savan 7-4, Samastipore 6-14, "Tea companies.—Baghmari 5-4, Bateli 3-10, Bishnauth 19, Dunseri 2-8, Duffla Jhur 10-8, Golipur 6, Jaybirpara 15-6, Jutilbari 12-8, Loobah 3 Nambuthadi ordy. 3-12, Murphulani 3-12, Patrakola ordy. 472-8, Pussimbing 9-12, Rajabhat 26-8, Rutema 6 Sanci 9-4, Sarugaon 8-13 Tezpore 3-14.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Sept. 29.

Previous Closing Rate	6.24
To-day's Opening Rate	6.22
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.16
Difference	—.08
Broach Expectation A/M.	167

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Previous Closing Rate	4.41
To-day's Opening Rate	4.31
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	4.22
Difference	—.19

THE CAPITOL

(Bombay's Leading Talkie House).

OPENING OF LAUGHTER SESSION

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BUSTER KEATON

in

PARLOUR, BEDROOM AND BATH.

with REGINALD DENNY

also BABY FOLLIES—

A Colourtone Musical Extravaganza.

Free list suspended throughout the week.

THE RIALTO

(The Home of Fox Talkies).

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

ALSO AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ANN HARDING

in

EAST LYNNE

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S GREAT NOVEL

also

BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS

Showing MR. GANDHI'S LONDON RESIDENCE.

SPECIALISED TRAINING IN
DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE
The Pioneer of Commercial Education and the oldest and Most successful College of Commerce, whose Excellent Training is proved by both the brilliant success in Professions or Practical Life besides Sweeping Victories in Exam. Halls.
DIPLOMAS:— CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D.COM L.C.C.); ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.)
TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST
Call or Write for Prospectus List of Courses and Exam. Results. 80, Esplanade Road. Bombay.

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX
WHY YOU SHOULD CONSULT US.
Because we have successfully saved money, time and labour in thousands of cases including limited companies, firms and individuals.
You get the same advantage. Delay is dangerous.
Nagindas & Maneklal.
Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street,
Telephone No.. 22560.
Tel. Add: "KADAMBARI"

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

SICKENING INHUMANITY

The Associated Press describes the supplementary budget introduced by Sir George Schuster in the Indian Legislative Assembly on Tuesday as "courageous and drastic". The Associated Press is a News Agency. Its function is to supply news and not to act as propagandist for the Government and, on behalf of the Press and the country we must strongly protest against the irresponsible manner in which those, who now control it, are abusing their function. The budget, truly speaking, is a most audacious display of sickening inhumanity. It is intended to be an imitation of the economy measures introduced by the so-called "National" Government of Great Britain, but contains more of its defects than of its merits. The principle on which it is ostensibly based is "Equal sacrifice for all", but, as in the British budget, the greatest scape-goats and the real sufferers are the poor and in India the poor form the overwhelming bulk of the population. England, is a rich country, the average income of the Englishman being much larger than that of the average Indian. Not only is India the poorest country in the world but its taxpayer is already groaning under the crushing load of heavy taxation and a top-heavy administration which, together, with the Army of Occupation, absorbs the bulk of the country's revenue. The Independence Resolution, which the entire country passed on January 26 last year, emphasised that as a result of the working of the present system of Government India had been ruined economically as well as politically, culturally and spiritually. The resolution stated: "The revenue derived from our people is out of all proportion to our income. Our average income is seven pice per day. Of the heavy taxes we pay 20 per cent. are raised from land revenue derived from the peasantry and 3 per cent. from the salt tax which falls most heavily on the poor village industries.....Customs and Currency have been so manipulated as to heap further burdens on the peasantry.... and revenue is used not to lessen the burden on the masses but for sustaining the highly extravagant administration. Still more arbitrary has been the manipulation of the exchange ratio which has resulted in millions being drained away from the country". This continuing economic wrong is intensified by the proposals of the Finance Member in such a manner as to provoke even a moderate like Dr. Gour to exclaim "You are out to plunder the poor". The salt tax, for the removal of which the country waged a non-violent war last year, is to be raised. The lowering of the income-tax limit will add to the burden of millions of people. For the poor it will be almost impossible to write post-cards or letters, for the rates are to be raised by as much as fifty per cent. Add to all this, the poor man will have to pay more for many articles, including sugar and kerosene, which he uses, as a result of increased import duties. How any Government which professes solicitude for the poor could ever think of taxing them at a time of present agricultural depression when their purchasing power is at the lowest is unthinkable. Nor is that the only wrong. The industries of the country, on whose prosperity depends the prosperity of the country and which are already heavily taxed, have to bear increased burdens which will make it difficult for them to recover and thus yield better revenue.

The fact that among the proposals for taxations there are some which are, considered apart, beneficial to the country does not justify the increased burden. For our case is that there is no justification for adding a single pie to the present taxation. Not only that. Considering the circumstances of the country it is sheer inhumanity to do so. The reason is simple and clear. What is really wrong with the country is the present level of public expenditure and the currency and exchange policy of the Government. The right and only remedy, therefore, is courageous and drastic retrenchment and inauguration of a currency policy in the interest of the country. The Finance Member anticipates a total deficit of 39 crores in the present and the coming years. The whole of this deficit is capable of being met by retrenchment in the military and civil expenditure, without the addition of a single pie of fresh taxation. Sir George Schuster makes much of the fact that within two years he will be able to reduce military expenditure from 55 crores to 47 crores. This is only a cruel mockery of the Indian demand for drastic reduction. There is no reason why the military expenditure should not be reduced immediately to 35 crores, if not 30, at a time when there is everywhere a cry for disarmament. The proposed cut in civil expenditure, is not less pitiful. We congratulate the Viceroy on at last following the King's example. Will his example be followed by the Provincial satraps? The twenty per cent. cut seems large, but it only seems so. The Viceroy's salary is too exorbitant for a poor country like India. It should be cut down by at least 50 per cent. Similarly the 15 per cent. cut in the salaries of the members of the Executive Council is hardly sufficient. But nowhere is the melancholy meanness of the retrenchment proposals more evident than in the proposed uniform 10 per cent. cut in the salaries of the services, with the result that the servant drawing Rs. 41 and above will bear a much heavier sacrifice than the servant drawing Rs. 4,000 and above. Again the 10 per cent. cut is itself a camouflage because it is inclusive of income-tax and thus may amount in the case of high officials to hardly 5 per cent.

This miserable "sacrifice" accepted by the Public Services makes the additional taxation and the consequent burden on the poor tax-paver a double moral wrong and is a grim commentary on the sense of humanity of those who control the administrative machinery to-day. The Finance Bill must be rejected by the Assembly when it meets in November. The country cannot agree to a single pie of additional taxation until it is satisfied that all avenues of retrenchment are explored. It will not be satisfied so long as the present extravagant scale of salaries is maintained and there is no reduction in the number of British officers and soldiers of the Army in India

BHAI PARMANAND'S OUTBURST

If the communalist Muslim accuses Mahatma Gandhi of being an unscrupulous, cunning Bania and an enemy of Mussalmans, the Hindu communalist seeks to denounce him as guilty of unmitigated treachery to the Hindu and cowardly, dishonest surrender to Muslim communalism. Between these two mutually contradictory sets of contemptible slanders Mahatma Gandhi stands vindicated. But it is a pity that Bhai Parmanand should not have been able to discover any better method of rendering "patriotic" service to his country than by vying with his counter-parts among Muslims. We have read his latest "statement to the Press" with feelings of pity for an ex-deportee. In its attack on Mahatma Gandhi it can stand comparison with the worst of Muslim statements to the Press. His protest against the Muslim communalist demand is an equally virulent exhibition of Hindu communalism. The cry of the Central Unity of the country is attractive, as attractive indeed, as the Muslim cry of a "due share". In essence, however, while Muslims over-emphasise Muslim "rights" almost to the point of domination by a minority, Bhai Parmananda and his friends insist upon 100 per cent. Hindus predominance and almost complete extinction of minorities. The attitude of both is equally an outrage on "Nationalism." It is further noteworthy that although the Hindu communalist unblushingly talks of Hindu hegemony, he eagerly almost thankfully allows himself to loose his head over "a strong Muslim India on the Frontier of the country". The reverse is true of Muslim Parmanands. Nor does the comparison end there. Both realise that this wild, implacable hostility leads nowhere save as fatal to Hindus and Muslims alike and as a gross betrayal of the country. "According to Mahatma Gandhi's new settlement Swaraj would simply mean a change of masters" echoes Bhai Parmananda with fraternal loyalty to his brother Muslims and proceeds to assist them in achieving the results that we tried to analyse yesterday, results that can benefit none but those who would exploit their respective communities and their country for their own ends. Therein lies the key to the attitude of Hindu communalists also. They know that communalism and communalists are doomed unless inter-communal distrust, suspicion and hostility are kept up. Mahatma Gandhi is the biggest danger to the alarmist and hypocritical cries of "Islam or Hinduism in Danger." He must not, therefore, be allowed to effect a settlement that may save the country and the mass of Hindus and Muslims. It sounds paradoxical, but Hindu communalists also long for Separate Electorates. They know that Joint Electorate will wipe them out as a political force. They are mortally afraid of it. But they would reach the common goal of communalism by a different route. They would swear by it, but at the same time they would swear at the Mussalmans, to assist the latter in shouting more loudly for Separate electorates. There is ultimate Unity in irreconcilable communal diversity. It is true that Mr. Shaukat Ali and Bhai Parmananda can come to an understanding between themselves. But not with Gandhiji.

THROW IT OUT

The Indian Press has decided all over India to observe a "hartal" to-day as a united protest against the new Press Bill. Public opinion has strongly condemned this latest device to muzzle the Nationalist Press and the only friends to welcome it are, the Anglo-Indian journals and, of course, the European Association. A Government which has the least regard for popular opinion would not hesitate to withdraw a measure which had elicited such a chorus of condemnation, but the Government of India, irresponsive and autocratic as they are, care little for what the country thinks. If they persist in pushing through the measure, neglecting the wiser course of withdrawing it and conciliating public opinion and thus contributing to the atmosphere of peace and good-will necessary for the London negotiations, it is the duty of the Assembly to foil their attempt. It must reject the measure. It is, as we have repeatedly pointed out, superfluous. Its real object is to provide the bureaucracy with a weapon to gag the expression of all opinion unpalatable to it. The Select Committee has retained all its objectionable features. How objectionable they are is illustrated in the minutes of dissent by five of its members.

THE BOLE TOUCH.

Only Boles could venture to suggest in these days that the Government's power to nominate members on the Municipal Corporation should be extended instead of being altogether done away with. Mr. Bole's Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act suggests that of the present ten co-opted seats, rightly proposed to be abolished, four should be added to the number of seats nominated by Government. When the Bill was sent to the Corporation for its opinion and considered by that body Mr. Bole's proposal was rightly rejected. Even the present Corporation admits that nomination is a much worse evil than co-option. One may charitably suppose that Mr. Bole's wish is to secure more representation for Labour. But why does he not let workmen elect all their representatives? Is it because the workers know but too well who are their true representatives or friends and who merely pose as such?

Trifles

"The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill was moved for consideration by Sir Fazli Hussain."

Why is the Hon'ble Member so importunate? But my mistake perhaps. I haven't read the retrenchment proposals—if any. And he has.

* * *

In reply to a question about boosting the rupee—pigging may be more appropriate—Sir Samuel Hoare said that the decision had been taken and reconsideration was impossible.

The report does him less than justice. I am sure that the Right Honourable Gentleman went on to remind the House of Commons that the Government of India was a Government of England, for England, by England, through him and thus provided M.P.'s not only with an explanation of his attitude, but also an apology for his language.

* * *

A mob of angry Chinese students assaulted the Nanking Foreign Minister with papers and ink pots. Considering the instruments of attack, I will not be surprised if Anglo-India literally construes it as "black-mailing."

* * *

Commenting on the personnel of the Burma R. T. C., a correspondent complains that the dice is heavily loaded against the Unionists. This is mere stuff and nonsense. Alphabetically, at least, there are more U's than S's. Of course, I take that U's stand for Union and S's for Separation.

* * *

The personnel contains, among others, U Ba, U Maung, U Thein, U Aung, U Ni, U Su, U Cit, U Tun and U Pu as against Sra Shwe Ba, Sawbaw, Sydney Loo and Sir O. Deglanville. I wish Sir Charles Innes published a "who's who" about the U's.

* * *

A European diplomat narrates the following incident in the 'Morning Post". "About ten miles from Moscow when my horse crossed the railway lines, I was compelled to dismount and the sergeant arrested my horse. I was told that diplomatic immunity did not extend to the horse." I wonder why the Riga correspondent is upset at the Soviet diplomacy.

* * *

Evidently Riga has no horse sense. But the Soviet diplomacy is more in keeping with "Turfology." In Poona or Mahaluxmi, a horse crosses the track and wins, it is disqualified; but not the Jockey.

* * *

If I were Sir George Schuster, Let God save me from my vanity and the prestige of the Treasury Bench. Any way I could not have presented such a prosperous budget in such adverse circumstances. I do not mind his taxing my coat, but I cannot excuse him for touching my pocket.

* * *

No sheep goes to Bandra willingly, but I should congratulate the butcher who plays the role of a shepherd as well. In spite of the cry of the vested interests in which I included myself, and the mill-owners, I congratulate Sir George Schuster on his Gadhi Week budget. Even Mahatmaji could not have done better.

* * *

"Buy Khadi and celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti", is the Congress slogan. 'Charkha' does not require sizing materials, leather belting and ball bearing materials. Import duty on raw cotton, machinery, dyes and artificial silk is protection to Khadi which the Finance Member offers unasked. He wants to translate the Benthamite doctrine into "one 'charkha' for every man and to every man a 'Charkha". I congratulate him on inaugurating an era of cheaper and better Khadi. I will not be surprised, if in view of the new policy, Lady Willingdon asks Kasturba to expedite the despatch of "Mauve Khadi" for which she had placed an advance order during their interview in Simla.

(I hope mauve doesn't require foreign dyes).

* * *

Increased import duty on boots and shoes is another milestone in the Swadeshi campaign. The "Kesari" and the Leceister "walkover" rarely agree. True to his salt, Sir George has helped the 'Prabhat Feri', "Remember thy country in thy purchases." What a change of heart! And till Mahatmaji is blindly searching for it in England. He must, therefore, come back (Laughter).

* * *

But the new taxes are handicaps to Indian textiles and preference for Lancashire, cry the mill-owners. Here you are, the vested interests again. The Government stands for the masses, whose custodians they are, and to whom they are pledged to hand over "sound finance" when Swaraj comes.

* * *

I congratulate the Finance Member, again, on increasing the postal rates. That will be a good check on the petitions and manifestoes emanating from Bombay and Ahmedabad. By all means, let the mill-owners shout from their chimney tops, but they will have to pay the damages.

* * *

I scratch my head a little, when prospects of income-tax threaten my poor salary. Though I pay it under protest, I hope that my compatriots in need will not grudge it, in view of their names being entered in the voters' list for the Assembly. What the Southborough Committee could not do in two years, Schuster has done at one stroke. Really, Gandhiji's dream of adult franchise is coming true.

ACOHOLISM & RELIGION

CAN THE CHURCH CO-OPERATE IN FIGHTING DRINK EVIL?

(By A GOAN.)

The mock parliamentary debate that was staged in the local Instituto Luso-Indiano hall the other day and in which nearly all the Goese College professors like Mes. Correia-Affonso, Soares Mezes and others were mobilized to play Ministerial and Opposition parts, strikes one as an interesting and significant example in what may be described as "wish-fulfillment" in the scientific jargon of Freud.

PEDAGOGUES ALL.

There is nothing particularly surprising about the pedagogues shuffling their stage-portfolios once the lecture-hall is not very far from the house of the 'Cortes' (not the awe-inspiring Mother of Parliaments, that great citadel of British bourgeois pride). The ministerial pomposity has many points of resemblance with that of the best pedagogy: and whether you mount the pedestal of a platonic academy or a plain, plebian soap-box, the suggestion of the Jesuit is irresistible. Both are theoreticians in more than one sense: no wonder, the 'Cortes' rumbled and the mock-democracy yielded to the superior forces of pure dictatorship, oligarchic and military, making no pretentions to Liberal government.

FIGURES IN CASUALITIES.

Descending to the level of realities, one may easily point out that the Goanese professors could have earned our gratitude (some of us are too unsophisticated to write a line for the Press or move a vote of thanks to the chair) if they had hitched their cart not to the distant star of the Volstead Act but nearer home to a solid and real hitching post. Our Minister of Heath might have then quoted the figures, if not of the casualties from the cirrhosis of the liver (the village churchyard is the only statistical bureau in this department) but of the shockingly abnormal consumption of liquor in Goa and emphasised how whole families are ruined through unlicensed drunkenness. The annual consumption of locally-brewed alcohol alone comes to nearly 2,450,000 gallons in a population of about five and a half lakhs. This exceeds, according to the 'Prohibition' the total consumption of the whole Bombay Presidency with its population of sixteen million souls.

"INDUSTRIAL" PROGRESS.

Add to this the imports of foreign liquors. During 1929, 35,779 gallons of brandy and whisky of the value of Rs. 54,393 were imported while the bear registers the figure of 35,779 gallons of the value of Rs. 105,000, the imports of Portuguese wines alone amounting to 42,391 gallons valued at Rs. 138,504. The natural consequence of these astounding imports of strong wines in a tiny province with an impoverished population could be only ruin, deterioration of general health and happiness. What makes for this state of affairs? There are several reasons the chief amongst them being the socially ruinous governmental excise policy which encourages the liquor traffic in the name of 'industrial' progress

ROLE OF RELIGION.

But the most important cause that contributes to drunkenness, not in Goa alone but wherever the Goanese go and settle both in British India and overseas, is the erroneous but uncorrected popular notion that one may drink oneself to death without having had any religious or moral stigma attached to such a suicidal act. The Indo-Catholic church which guides the destinies of the masses of Goan population is scrupulously reticent on the subject of drunkenness which all sober men regard as both vice and crime since it is congenitally transferable. Our drunkenness, indeed, is taken for granted by strangers who seem to imagine that Catholics comparatively hold an enviable position in professing a religion that rather favours alcoholism instead of deprecating it in view of its anti-social and disastrous consequences.

DRINK & CIVILIZATION.

Wrong though this view may be, it cannot be said to be a quite unjustifiable one since many religious and quasi-religious functions are celebrated with the bachhanalian feast. Our socialogists lack in the courage of their conviction: our padres seem to be too much pre-occupied with the theological 'nuances', if not thoroughly apathetic. Alcoholism, again, is accepted as a blessing which baptizes the natives into the superior 'civilization' of the European although there is no historical evidence to suggest that the Portuguese rulers had specialized in drunkenness. The impression one receives, on the contrary, is that they were quite examplary in sobriety in the palmy days of their conquest and were treated with due contempt for their lack of taste in this department of culture by their English guests.

WANTED EXPLANATION.

The fact, in any case, must be impressed on the ignorant Goan's mind that Catholicism has nothing to do with alcoholism and suave orators like Prof. Correia-Affonso who told us only recently that we were Catholics first ought to vindicate the real position of that Faith. Must a good Catholic drink? Or, could a drunkard be a good Catholic? The theological professors must decide.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

NEED FOR REVIEWING VICE-CHANCELLOR'S RULINGS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As you must be aware, there have been several occurrences in the history of the Bombay University of late, which imperatively demand public notice. The Senate of the Bombay University is described, in the constituent Act governing that organisation, as the "supreme Governing authority"; and yet there have in the last two years been developments and tendencies, which, if they are allowed to go unchecked or unnoticed, will inevitably result in reducing the Senate to being simply the registry office of its theoretical subordinate—the Syndicate.

The most obvious form this undesirable tendency has taken is the Chairman's ruling, declaring matters coming before the Senate to be "out of order." The Vice-Chancellor, himself usually a Senator of standing, may not unjustly be assumed to be the natural guardian and protector of the rights and dignity of this supreme governing body in the University. And yet, it has happened that every one of the Vice-Chancellors under the new Act has erred, in my opinion, grievously in giving ruling on momentous occasion. The first two Vice-Chancellors were, it is true, lawyers first and educationists afterwards: and such rulings from them, therefore, might not occasion the same surprise as that from their present successor, who has devoted his life to education, whose eminence was first attained in the Senate; and who might, therefore, well be taken to be jealous in the cause of the Senate's powers. But, judging from the last two meetings which the present Vice-Chancellor has presided over, it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that he, too, has fallen a victim to the tendency that his predecessors had inaugurated. I shall instance some of these rulings hereafter; but I must point out here why the remedy for this evil, to be at all effective requires the aid of the public press. Under the accepted rules and maxims of public meetings, the Chairman's ruling on points of order cannot, of course, be questioned on the spot. Even when rulings are given, as they have been in the Senate, before a Point of Order was raised on a given issue, the House could not quite decorously question that rather high-handed procedure then and there. In the Bombay University Senate, the Chairman has even ventured to refuse to give any reasons for any particular rulings given by him,—though it is not thought "infra dig" for the Speaker or the Assembly to give a reasoned statement in explanation of his ruling on critical motions. But even so, the House is powerless, in mere decency, to call into question such rulings at the same meeting at which they are given. The only alternative is a recourse to a court of Law! But the expedient needs but to be mentioned to show the extreme unlikelihood of the High Court either interfering in the internal concerns of an autonomous organisation, or giving any substantial relief even if it interferes. There is, thus, no alternative, but to make an organised attempt to bring some of such doubtful rulings for review before the House at a subsequent meeting,—and formulating more definite procedure as a guarantee ag-

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Hopeful Sign.

It is a hopeful indication on the part of the Laval Cabinet in France of its desire to break away from Chauvinist influences and seek genuine rapprochement with German political forces making for peace that the French Premier, and M. Briand, the "inevitable" Foreign Minister in every French Cabinet, should make a personal visit to Berlin. Their reception was cordial. The crowds that cheered them and shouted, "Bring peace to the world", epitomised in their acts the desire of Germany to work out her economic salvation under stable political conditions. There is a large body of opinion in that country which considers that French policy has definitely stood for preventing Germany's economic progress, fearing that such progress may render her politically powerful again. The Franco-German Committee, to be established as a result of the visit to Berlin of the French statesmen, should prove helpful in removing this feeling of suspicion.

'Dominion Status' In Action!'

Mr. Benn was fond of asserting that so far as the grant of 'Dominion Status' to India was concerned, such a status was already in operation in the domain of fiscal autonomy. His successor, Sir Samuel Hoare, announces in reply to an interpellation in the Commons on Monday that there can be no re-consideration of the "rupee-sterling" question. The Labour member who asked the question only urged "the desirability of permitting the Indian Legislature to discuss the policy of pegging the rupee to sterling." The Assembly's vigorous protest against the dictation from Whitehall was expressed in the debate on Saturday last when Government were heavily defeated. The debate was held, although no "condemnation" of the Secretary of State was permissible under the rules and Mr. Shanmukhum Chetty's resolution was watered down to suit the rules. The non-official members have cabled their protest to the R. T. C. delegates. But, all this does not count with the India office Moghul. Is not India tied to Britain's chariot wheels?

Indian Shipping.

At the twelfth ordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company held on Monday, Mr. Walchand Hirachand very lucidly explained the serious difficulties the Company had to face on account of the cut-throat competition with older and better established foreign companies and Government's refusal to give any protection to national shipping. These difficulties fairly explain the small profit the Company made during the year under report. But the very difficulties which the Company has to face make it absolutely necessary that its management should reach the highest possible limit of economy compatible with efficiency. Nor must it ever be supposed that heavy overhead charges are essential to efficiency. This point stressed by the share-holders at the meeting may well be noted by the management of the company as of many other companies besides.

Coastal Reservation.

Referring to the future of the Indian Mercantile Marine of which the Scindia Company is an integral part, Mr. Walchand Hirachand naturally protested against Government's failure to carry out their repeated promise to povide for an adequate participation of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India. In this connection he mentioned the striking fact that a recent authoritative inquiry made by the League of Nations showed that out of the 32 important maritime countries have reserved their coasting trade to their own nationals in one form or other. The most striking fact he mentioned was that the Conservative Party itself has given a definite undertaking that when they came to power they would reserve the British coasting trade to British ships. We wonder if the Indian Government and the Anglo-Indian businessmen would call this undertaking a threat of expropriation or discrimination.

SCHUSTER DEFENDS HIS STAGGERING TAXATION PROPOSALS

Supplementary Finance Bill Introduced.

(Continued from page 1)

dent passed by a majority of the House on Saturday last.

NETT DEFICIT OF OVER RS. 19 CRORES.

Dealing with revenue prospects, Sir George said that Customs estimates would fall short by 10 crores and Income-Tax 1-1|4 crores. The Railway traffic returns were very disquieting and would cause further loss to Government of 5 crores and 36 lakhs. Thus instead of the Budget surplus of one lakh there would be a net deficit of 19 crores and 55 lakhs of rupees and a further deficit of 19-1|2 crores in 1932|33. These two deficits totalled 39 crores and 5 lakhs and to fill this deficit only 18 months remained.

The Government proposed to meet the situation by a reduction in expenditure, cut in salaries and fresh taxation. The Finance Member highly praised the work of the Retrenchment Committees and expected 2-1|2 crores retrench on the Civil side. He publicly acknowledged the keen appreciation of the helpful manner in which the Commander-in-Chief and the principal Staff Officers had co-operated. Reductions guaranteed by the Army authorities amounted next year to a net reduction of 4-1|2 crores of rupees. This did not include the cuts proposed in the officers' pay, nor any savings from reduction in troops which question was being examined by the Imperial Defence Committee. It was no mean achievement that the Army and Finance Departments and chosen Members of the Assembly by patient and hard work had reduced Army expenditure in two years from 55 crores to 47 crores and 40 lakhs.

CUTS IN PAY TO BE TEMPORARY.

Referring to the emergency cuts in pay, the Finance Member said, that both the Government of India and His Majesty's Government consider an emergency cut absolutely essential; that these cuts would operate from 1st December next and would not remain operative beyond March 1933, without further examination of the economic conditions; and that if economic conditions so permitted, Government would reconsider them before that date. Parliamentary legislation and amendment of the rules would be undertaken to give effect to this decision. He said that a uniform rate cut was really fairest and best the public interest and that the t should not exceed 10 per cent. any individual case and that e cut should include enhancement of the income-tax now proed.

VICEROY'S SACRIFICE.

The Finance Member added that general Government services e limit of exemption should orarily be about forty rupees. e Viceroy had decided to impose himself a cut of 20 per cent. d members of His Executive uncil would surrender 15 per t. of their pay.

SURCHARGE.

he main taxation plank was emporary surcharge of 25 per t. on all exising taxes except toms export duties. Thus surrge will be imposed on all ting Customs and Excise duties luding salt, income-tax and er-tax but regarding income. for the current year surcharge be only twelve and half per t.

NEW UNCOME TAX.

e new tax of four pies on incs between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 20 annually is proposed. Fur- the taxes are—Import duty on rtial silk, electric bulbs and amor is to be doubled to 40 per nt; that an artificial silk y is to be raised to 15 per cent; brown sugar to seven rupees annas while minimum of annas on each pair of boots shoes is to be charged.

DUTY ON MACHINERY.

is also proposed in view of inse in general tariff to impose per cent duty on machinery dyes and half anna per nd on raw cotton. Inland page on letters and postcards be raised by one half thus ying seventythree lakhs which go far to cover present deficit ninetytwo lakhs in working sults.

A DEFICIT BUDGET.

The Finance Member summarisin said that the present years ould close with a deficit of ten s seventeen lakhs while 1932/33 would show improvement as follws.—Retrenchment measures wi cuts in pay should yield 890 lakhand with extra taxation and furtr revenue total improvem should be twentyfour crores sentythree lakhs against anticipate deficit of nineteen crores fift lakhs and next year should clo with a surplus of five crores twe three lakhs. If forecasts are ailed then even if there is no improvement in the economic ition the Finance Member w he presents his budget for 1933/34 should find a surplu of five crores twentythree lakhs and he will be able to make a substantial easing of burdens.

The Finance Member next indicated that when reductions were made in future the relief should come first in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on income-tax now imposed. He thought that these special impositions would not, in any case, be extended beyond March 1933.

The Finance Member after emphasising that the present difficulties had been caused not by increased expenditure, but by drops in the yield of current taxes and revenues from commercial departments and deterioration under the Finance Headings, re-emphasised the point he mentioned at the commencement of his speech, and concluded:

APPEAL TO CRITICS.

"I know our proposals of taxation will be criticised. But, I will appeal to all critics either in this House or outside it, not to criticise them hastily or unfairly. We believe we are doing the right thing for India; that in these critical times and looking to the years before us, when we have to meet heavy loan maturities both external and internal, a matter of vital importance is to preserve the trust of the public of India and elsewhere in the soundness of our financial position. Let the Hon. Members by all means examine our proposals with searching criticism, but I would appeal to them with all the emphasis which I can command to do or say nothing which will lead the outside world to suppose that they have not full sense of their responsibility, or that they do not believe that the paramount duty of the man who has India's interest at heart and, who can in any way influence the situation is to preserve intact that financial stability on which the whole fabric of the country's life depends."—A.P.

NEW FINANCE BILL INTRODUCED IN SPITE OF OPPOSITION

Soon after the introduction of the Supplementary Finance Bill by Sir George Schuster the unprecedented step was taken by the non-official section of the House in opposing the introduction of the Bill but the opposition was defeated by 57 votes to 43 votes. The reason for this step, probably, was to find occasion for speeches on the Bills as it is not to be further discused in Simla, because Sir George Schuster stated that probably early in November there would be a special session in Delhi further to consider the Bill.

"STAGGERING."

Sir Hari Singh Gour led the opposition to the Bill which he described as staggering in its proposals. The military reduction was inadequate and the present time was premature for extra taxation. He praised the noble example set by the Vicercy which he wished the Executive Councillors and the Imperial Services had followed.

Sir Abdur Rahim urged the Assembly to refuse introduction of the Bill.

THINK OF WORLD OPINION.

Mr. Arthur Moore felt that few could at once support all proposals contained in the Finance Bill but he asked what would the whole world think if discussion of National Emergency Finance Bill were at once rejected by the Assembly.

Mr. Yamin Khan thought that Government should have accepted all the proposals of the Retrenchment Committees.

SCHUSTER POINTS TO BRITISH EXAMPLE.

Sir George Schuster thought that he had made it clear that Government intended to accept in the main all proposals made by Retrenchment Committees, and awaited their further suggestions. None felt tht heaviness of the task more than himself. He referred to the manner in which the British Government and Parliament had discharged their responsibility of a similar nature and asked the House to face the facts which had been created by circumstances beyond Government's control. This was a critical moment in India's history and he appealed to the members not to make Government's task harder than it was.

The motion was put to vote and carried by 57 votes to 43. The bill was introduced and will be considered probably in Delhi in November.—A. P.

Peshawar.—Dera Ismail Khan Riots Enquiry Committee finished taking oral evidence of witnesses and returned here on Monday. The Committee began writing their report on Tuesday which is expected to be finished at an early date.—A. P.

TRIAL OF M. N. ROY

Prosecution Case Closes

CALCUTTA C. I. D OFFICER "PROVES" ROY'S IDENTITY

CAWNPORE, Sept. 29.

Mr. M. N. Roy's case was taken up in the jail. Besides Mr. Inbalkishen Kapur and Mr. Zakirali, advocates Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, Secretary, "Defence Committee" were present.

Mr. D. V. Karnik [illegible]ing Superintendent of Police, [illegible]ivision, Bombay was the [illegible]witness. He proved having [illegible]ested a number of covers [illegible]contained another cover [illegible]ing letters. After show[illegible]n to Deputy Commiss[illegible]lice, Special Branch [illegible]m to the Director of [illegible]e Bureau. Some cove[illegible]ressed M. N. Ro[illegible]orward Comrad[illegible] Two letters, [illegible]und, one addressed [illegible]ari Roy, New India [illegible]pany, Bombay and [illegible] K. B. Roy, "Bombay [illegible] Gowalia Tank Bombay. [illegible]ter was found addressed [illegible] Taylor post box 54 Berlin[illegible]ess took photographs of [illegible] letters in C.I.D. compound, [illegible]y and later got the originals [illegible]nt through Hafiz Mohammed U[illegible]an Khan, prosecution witne[illegible]

WHO IS K. B. ROY?

Witness stated having given evidence in 1924 case. He said he had negatives with him. Witness verified about the correctness of the copies of the letters intercepted by him. He said copies were made in his presence. Witness said he had brought a file containing the copies of letters intercepted photographed copies from the C. I. D. Office, Bombay and he had referred to them to refresh his memory. Witness stated he knew Kirai Behari Roy of the New Insurance Company and residing in "Bombay View" in Gwalior Tank Road Road, Bombay. He further said Kiran Behari Roy was exomined in 1924 Case. Witness stated having received in September 1923 Rs. 350/ from Kiran Behari which the witness produced in committing Magistrate's Court in 1924. Kiran Behari, witness said, he told him the money was meant for Nalini Gupta and he said as far as he remembered it came from Roy. He identified Ex 63 photograph of man for whom the money was meant. He was shown photograph Nalini Gupta.

KNEW DANGE.

Witness stated he knew Dange. He said he saw him in Bombay in 1923 and in Cawnpore in 1924. He said he saw Dange several times in Bombay. He said he saw Dange in the presence of Deputy Commissioner of Police where he had been called. Dange was shown 9-63 photograph. He admitted that this man had visited him.

ROY NOT LEGALLY REPRESENTED.

At this stage Roy told the Court he was not legally represented Mr. Inbalkishen Kapoor, he said was acting only as his advisor. He has no instructions to act as his legal representative. He said he was putting three applications. He added he was obliged to take this action as his friends could not be allowed to interview him. His first application referred to grant of permission to Mr. Brajhsingh the second for free copies, third for the inspection of documents by the accused before making a statement in the Court. Roy said a few words in support of each application.

Mr. Zakirali, advocate, got up and walked out remarking as his services were no longer required he was leaving. Roy asked for permission for Mr. Kapoor to stay on and take notes. The Court, allowed Mr. Iqbalkishen to stay and take notes. The Court made a note about the above matter.

The next witness Mr. Sheikh Hasan Ali Yasin, Inspector of the Police, Special Branch, C.I.D. Bombay. He proved having intercepted letters and forwarding them to Director of Intelligence Bureau, Simla.

Rao Sahib M. S. Vishwanath Mudliar, Honarary Presidency Magistrate, Madras stated he was Inspector of Police in 1923 and 1924. He proved having photographed certain letter given by Mr. Moore, P. A. to D I. G. C.I.D. Mr. Moore has returned and left India. He knew Singravalu Chetty who lives he said not far from C. I. D. Office, beach Madras.

Mr. Nadiralikhan, Station Officer, Colonelganj was the next witness examined. He stated he knew Shaukat Usmani who, he said, was a second master of the Muslim National School, Cawnpore. Witness said he identified his hand-writing and signature. He proved Mr. Ahmed Hussain's signatures on various documents which he said were signed by Mr. Ahmed in his presence immediately after Shaulkat Usmani's arrest. He signed them on the spot.

NARENDRA BHATTACHARJEE.

After lunch, Mr. Soshibhushan Bhattacharjee, Inspector of Intelligence Branch, Alipore, Calcutta, was examined. He said that he knew Narendranath Bhattacharjee since the December Congress session of 1906 when the anti-partition agitation was in full swing. The witness "proved" Narendranath Bhattacharjee's connection with various dacoities committed by the Bengal revolutionaries. He further declared that Narendranath Bhattacharjee though on bail absconded and was heard of in Batavia under the assumed name of C. A. Martin.

M. N. ROY "IDENTIFIED."

Later he was heard of in Berlin in 1919 under the name of M. N. Roy and then in Russia as a member of the Third International and in charge for the East Section. Witness said that his village was closed to Narendranath Bhattacharjee's and he had been keeping a watch on him upto July last, when accused was arrested in Bombay. Witness identified the accused and said he was Narendranath Bhattacharjee.

The prosecution case was then closed.

Roy was granted one week's time to prepare his statement to be made on 5th October.

Roy might produce a few defence witnesses in this court.—A. P.

JUDGE'S "NO" TO M. N. ROY

Fate Of Bail Application

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

M. N. Roy, accused in the alleged Cawnpore Conspiracy Case had sent an application by telegram to Allahabad High Court praying in connection with his bail application, for permission to interview Mr. Brajesh Singh to enable him to engage suitable counsel to argue the application or to direct Mr. Sinha to appear for the purpose.

Mr. Justice Niamatullah, Vacation Judge, to-day passed orders saying that ordinarily no motion by telegram would be entertained by the Court, but having regard to the peculiar circumstances of this case, His Lordship dealt with the matter and found himself unable to grant any of the two prayers referred to in the telegram. The matter of interview or any arrangement with Mr. Sinha for appearance on behalf of Mr. Roy could not be dealt with by any judicial order of this court.

His Lordship, however, trusted that every reasonable facility would be afforded to Mr. Roy in obtaining advice of Mr. Brajesh Singh and obtaining proper legal assistance for the prosecution of his application pending in this court. Any demand for facilities in this behalf would be taken into consideration when passing orders as regards bail.—A. P.

M. N. ROY DEFENCE WEEK

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

1. Public meeting at Nagushiyajee Wadi, at 8-30 p.m. President Ushabai Dange. Speakers: V. H. Joshi, V. B. Karnik, G. L. Kandalkar, S. C. Mahapankar and Laljee Pendse, Dr. Chitnis.

2. Collection of funds and distribution of literature.

NOTICE.

NO "CHRONICLE" ON THURSDAY.

It has been decided that to-day (Wednesday) should be observed as a Press Hartal all over the country as a mark of protest against the Press Bill.

The office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will, therefore, remain closed to-day and there will be no issue of the paper to-morrow (Thursday).

THE PRESS GAG

Indian Newspapers Observe Hartal To-day

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Hon. Secretary, Journalists' Association writes:—

"As a mark of protest against the Press Bill, the offices of Indian newspapers in Bombay will remain closed on Wednesday, (30th September).

FRANCO-GERMAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Biand And Laval Leave For Paris

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Berlin—A communique announces the creation of Franco-German Economic Commission assisted by a permanent Secretariat, which will meet in Germany or France, as it has been found desirable to consider all economic problems and see new means of disposing of each others products.

L. Laval and M. Briand are leaving for Paris to-day.—Reuter.

EX-SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY UNREPENTENT.

I Had To Do The Unpleasant Task Of Speaking Out.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel when specially interviewed said "I stand by I spoke yesterday." Mr. Patel assured me that he had put the whole case before Gandhiji. "I see Gandhiji practically every day and requested Gandhiji to force the Government to deal with the fundamentals but I regret to find that Gandhiji is surrendering too much and is not even prepared to recognise the existence of the great party growing in India clamouring for complete independence and severance of British connection.

I had to do the unpleasant task it was very important. Our countrymen must know what is happening here. In fairness to the Independence Party I have done the correct thing. We must transfer complete power to the masses. If that is not done there is bound to be agrarian revolution in India very soon which no Government can check.

Patel's Speech Not Well Received.

R. T. C. DELEGATES OFFENDED

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON Sept. 29

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel's Essex Hall speech created a considerable stir in the Indian community here. The younger section enthusiastically welcomes it but the elders deprecate its tone characterising it as a deliberate and an indiscreet attempt to damage Gandhiji.

SAPRU GRIEVED.

Sir T. Bahadur Sapru in a special interview said he could not understand what reason Mr. Patel has to complain at the statements made by Mahatma at Manchester and Lancashire. "Though I certainly do not agree with Gandhi's economics yet I feel free to confess that he has put India's case admirably well without detriment to country before the Lancashire public."

Referring to the Conference Mr Sapru said that though not satisfied with the progress made from what he knew he did not entertain any fears about the Conference being postponed in case the country goes to the polls. "I do not want the Conference to be interrupted. I do want Lord Sunkey continuing because alone understands the Indian problem thoroughly well and has proved an admirable chairman so far."

BIRLA OFFENDED.

Mr. G. D. Birla regrets that a tried patriot like Mr. Patel should attack Gandhiji publicly. The whole tone of the speech is very unfriendly and the attack is done with bad grace. "It seems", Mr. Birla continued, "Mr. Patel is still suffering from protracted illness not to see that Gandhiji has enhanced India's prestige by his presence though one may be unable to agree with Gandhiji. It is no good to ridicule and attack him and I hope Mr. Patel will realise it in calmer moments.

Asked what he would do if the Conference adjourned due to election Mr. Birla said "I shall follow Gandhi and act as he acts."

Cartoonist To See Gandhiji

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 29.

Mr. Low the famous Cartoonist will interview Mahatmaji on Wednesday.

Mr. Wickham Steed, lately editor of the "London Times" had prolonged conversation with Mahatmaji this morning.

H. H. the Aga Khan's broadcast speech is strongly resented by many delegates.

SETTLEMENT STILL DISTANT

Hindu-Muslim Talks At Ritz Hotel

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 29.

The conversations at the Ritz Hotel are inconclusive Gandhiji left at 12-30 mid-night.

Gandhiji informed pressmen, it was premature to say that there was any distinctive improvement in the situation.

It is understood Gandhiji has stressed the inclusion of Dr. Ansari in the Minorities Committee.

Further conversation depend on the Muslim party's reply which is expected to-night regarding Gandhiji's conditions.

Lobby talks indicate that the Muslims are likely to agree to the inclusion of Dr. Ansari in the Minorities Committee.

HINDU DELEGATES' MEETING.

The Hindu delegates held a meeting at Pt. Malaviyaji's residence this afternoon and it is stated they wanted the Muslims to suggest new proposals for settlement since their formulae had proved acceptable.

GRAVE NOTE OF WARNING TO BRITISH PUBLIC

Patel, Malaviyaji And Mrs Naidu's Plain Speaking At Essex Hall

(Continued from page 1.)

tively and unequivocally clamouring for Complete Severance.

The Indian youths in their overwhelming majority stand for Complete Independence and not Dominion Status, but the policy recently enunciated by the worthy dignitary, Sir S. Hoare, over Currency, exposed the British mentality over the Indian issue.

"What can we expect of this mentality but the breakdown of the Conference, though the consequences are bad, for India and worse for Britain. England will suffer much. It means Complete Boycott of British Goods and Institutions and all other connections once for all."

FATE OF £.

Referring to Government's currency policy, Mr. Patel said:

"I leave the fate of the £ in that condition to be judged by Englishmen themselves."

Mr. Patel solemnly warned Britain to give Gandhiji what he wants leaving India to decide her future whether it be Dominion Status or Independence.

MALAVIYAJI'S WARNING.

Pandit Malaviyaji got rousing cheers as he got up to speak. He told Mr. Patel that he had recognised the great difficulties in the Conference work, but he wanted to overcome all of them. "I share with Gandhiji his regret that the vital fundamentals were shelved, but we have decided to do things by peaceful negotiations."

The speaker, addressing the English section of the audience pointed out, how the British Government carried on the Currency policy, Army, Defence policy in the interest of a few British officers. He had faith, despite the gravity of the issue, in the justice of their claim, which is theirs by birthright and warned that India cannot long be held by sword.

India declared through a million voices last year her determination to cast off British bondage. He narrated women's and children's part in the India's National struggle and concluded:

"If our efforts here fail, there will be a strong all-India movement. Let Diehards imagine what happens to Britain, if even a fraction of the Indian people refuse to pay taxes. There will be growing bitterness, indignation and hatred of everything British. Though I love mankind, I cannot help saying that if England refuses India's just claim, India rises in revolt. The choice before England is Peace or War."

Prolonged cheers of "Hear, hear," "Long Live Indian Revolution."

"I AM INDIA'S VOICE."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said:

I don't want or speak to Indians. I take for granted that every Indian knows the agony of India's heart, India's claim, India's demand and India's determinations. I come to London to speak to the British people. I don't come to plead. I come to claim, to make a statement of India's demand for Complete Freedom, without any fetters. I am the voice of India, clamouring for freedom not asking for it.

STAR OF INDIA'S LIBERTY.

Referring to Malaviyaji, Mrs. Naidu said, he is the very symbol of the embodiment of Hindu culture, who comes to London to proclaim the faith within him. I do not like a traditional Brahmin. He does not come with a beggar's bowl, but like the traditional 'Jotishi' he has come to tell that the star of India's Liberty is about to rise.

Mrs. Naidu asserted, she emphatically disagreed with Gandhiji's Manchester and Lancashire speeches and assured the audience her agreement to give loyalty to her leader did not mean she sold her conscience to him. However, she said, time is still at a distance, when we can repudiate and disown Gandhiji, who as the sole representative of the Congress must be given sufficient time. My freedom is freedom without any condition, and I am not prepared to lower my ideas. Between me and England, there will be no bargain and I shall have full reality of my interpretation of freedom. It is England's choice to decide which way she goes.

NO LOWERING OF IDEAL.

Concluding, she called upon the audience not to lower the ideal of Young India, as she was not willing or prepared to tolerate Britain's domination over India.

MORNING DUTY FOR LIFELONG BEAUTY

Makes teeth sparkling white.
Firms the gums.
Leaves a refreshing fragrance in the mouth. Kills all Dental Germs.

Available at:—POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road.
BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bori-Bunder.
MOHANLAL & Co., Bhajipala Lane, CHAMPSI NARSI, Juma Masjid and numerous other Retail Stores.

Made by:— **Parle Products Manufacturing Co.,**
21, Chuckla Street, Jakeria Masjid, BOMBAY 3

ALEMBIC
Fruit-Laxative
'(LIVER SALT)'
EFFERVESCENT, COOLING & PLEASANT
PREVENTS CONSTIPATION
KEEPS THE LIVER ACTIVE
AND
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists.

STOCKS & SHARES.

SHORTS COVERING IN A SMALL MARKET

Operators Awaiting Supplementary Budget

Bombay, Sept. 29.

The share market opened steady at about last closing quotation. Shorts were covering their floating unprotected interest, while professional operator awaited the supplementary Budget due to-day at 5 p.m.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 675/ and after advancing to Rs. 682/8 closed at Rs. 680/ Fazal shares advanced to Rs. 326/4. Bombay Burmas improved to Rs. 365/ Tata Steel ordinary shares

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Bombay Dyeing 675; 81; 73; 80
Century 201; 10; 6; 7
Colaba 72; 78; 76
Crescent 52; 56; 53; 55
Fazul 322; 30; 24
Indore 307; 8
Madhowji 11
Nagpur 290; 90; 91
New Great 118; 22; 18
Pearl 177; 87; 85; 86
Simplex 50; 48
Swadeshi 227
Burma 362; 65; 61; 66; 63; 65; 64
Hydro 107
Tram 102; 2-3
Deff. 219; 21
Ord. 27-4; 28; 27-12
Bundi 14-10
Indian 72; 78; 74
Katni Ord. 158; 60; 58
Alcock 97

closed very steady at Rs. 27/12 after going up to Rs. 28/8. Indian Cements were in good demand.

Government Securities ruled steady with quick fluctuations 3½ per cent. after opening at Rs. 53/2 firmed upto Rs. 53/2 on short covering. At this level there was heavy long liquidation on fears of increase in income tax. Prices after declining to Rs. 51/14 improved and closed at Rs. 52/3.

MILLS.	
100 Ahm. Advance	250
50 Apollo	**1-0-0**
10 Bom. Cotton P.	**2-8**
500 Bom. Cotton	**95.0**
250 Bombay Dyeing	680
250 Bradbury P.	**127-8**
100 Bradbury	135
100 Century	207-8
500 Central India P.	403-2
100 Central India	291-4
100 Colaba	76/4
100 Coorla	115
100 Crecent	55-10
250 Currim.	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	**480**
200 Ed. Sassoon	**40**
1 E. D. Sassoon D	4-4-3
100 Elphinstone P.	**20**
100 Elphinstone	2-8
250 Fazulbhoy	326-4
100 Finlay	**65-0**
1000 Framji Petit	**150**
100 Gokak	85-10
1000 Hindustan	**1290**
100 Indohre-Malwa	303-12
250 Jamshed	**3-0**
50 Kasturchand	3-2
100 Khatau	**61-4**
100 Kohinoor	113-12
100 Madhowji	11-4
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	**700-0**
100 Meyer Sassoon	20.0
1000 Morarji	**310-0**
50 Mysore	97.8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	103-2
100 New City	43.12
250 Pabani	97.8
250 Pearl	186-4
100 Phoenix	275
10 Premier	**1-0**
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	**1552-8**
250 Simplex	48-12
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	227-8
25 Tata P.	**15**
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1.165-0
1000 Western	657-8xd.
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	63-12
50-25 Central	14-2
£10-5 Eastern	62-8
500 Imperial	875
500-125 Imperial Cont.	22-4
100-50 India	76-0
5 Union	2-15
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	14-10
70 Gwalior	53
250 Indian	175-10
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Def.	600
100 Katni	158-12
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	8-0
100 Shahabad	172-8
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	8-12
15 New India	15-2
200-100 Oriental	1535
10 Vulcan	4-11
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	98-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	580
50 Bom. Tram.P.	59
50 Bom. Tram	102-3
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-12
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power P.	1071-4
1000 Tata Power	380
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	97-8
100 Amritsar Patti	96-4
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	75
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	**60**
500 Tapti Valley	555
MINING.	
10 Central India	**0-5**
10 Shivrajpur	**11**
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	115
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	49-8
30 Tata Steel D.	321-4
75 Tata Steel	27-12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	97-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	177-8
50 Bom. Telephone	40
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	12
125 Bom. Burma Old	364
50 Bom. Burma New	125
100 Ind. Bleaching	134-6
15 Scindia	6-11
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	52-5
5 p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free	96

—:o:—

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

I. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 One Week.
Banks selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 23/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1/5 25/32
Bangs buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 Nov:
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 357
Banks selling T T 356
Banks buying T T 337
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 652
Banks buying D D 752
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 175 Nominal
Banks buying 60 days.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 86 3/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 108 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 156 5/8.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 89 1/8.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.87 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 29th inst.
Japan/London 2/8 1/2 28th inst.
London/Paris 97.00 28th inst.
London/Belgium 27.62 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.50 28th inst.
London/Italy 77. 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steadier.
Gold £5-8-1 26th inst. £5-8-1 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 3/8 26th 16 3/8 28th ins.
Silver London Forward 1§ 9/16 26th inst. 16 9/16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29th inst. 28 7/8 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 13/16 p. c. 26th inst. 5 13/16 p. c. 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 7/16 p. c. 26th inst. 6 3/8 p. c. 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 5½ per cent. 3 Mos 6 per cent. 6 Mos 6 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

BABY'S
JUVENOL
The Great Herbal Tonic
TO REDUCE THE DREADFUL INFANT MORTALITY IN INDIA.
If this doesn't do a child good, nothing else can!
Ask your chemist. If he can't supply ask now.
PARAGON PRODUCTS Co., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
(5)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Sept. 29.

Sumatra Maru, Shinmura Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30.

Delhi, Poleson, Calcutta
Bamora, Forsyth, Busrah.

LOADING

Sept. 29.

Steamer Kidderpore for Kobe

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Delhi:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Delhi will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busren, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—3 bales animal skin C G Merchant; 6 bales animal skin R Harilal and Bros; 3 bales cotton rugs Grindlay and Co; 12 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd; 6000 cwt groundnut oil cakes W T Suren.

S S Durenda for Dunkirk: 4000 cwt linseed Birla Bros; 1600 cwt bone meal Croft Mody and Co.

For London. 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes W T Suren.

S S City of Marseilles for Liverpool:—3000 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 1200 cwt linseed oil cakes New Mofussil Co Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—2000 cwt linseed Birla Bros.

S S Silverfir for Philadelphia:—50 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwt castorseed K Devchand and Co.

S S Altenfels for Antwerp:—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Maur for New York:—206 cwt gum tragancanth G H E Kazemiyan.

For Melbourne:—25 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal and Co; 105 bales cotton thread waste T Laxmidas and Co.

For Sydney:—5 bales cotton thread waste Patel and Co.

S S Nagato Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagasaki:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Argun Maru for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

S S Aquileia Agents M Italiana from Genoa:—48 cases cotton goods; 200 cases brassware; 95 cases ceratox; 220 cases slates; 4400 pieces tiles; 31 cases motor car covers; 25 cases camphor; 25 cases mercury; 400 pieces marble.

For Naples:—6481 bags potatoes; 1100 bags garlic; 120 cases silk yarn.

From Port Said:—950 bags ngs.

From Aden:—59 bags gum olibanum.

S S Carignavo Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 100 casks diamon A glucose; 100 bags starch 85 cases screws; 1803 coils iron wire; 434 cases glassware; 26 cases bolts and nuts; 1502 cases wire nails; 150 cases beer; 160 cases iron chains; 20 cases shoes; 20 cases fez caps; 2200 cases paper.

From Fiume:—2508 pieces rough boards.

From Spalato:—500 bags 100 barrels cement; 56 crates cement sheets.

From Venice:—184 cases silk yarn; 22 cases glassware.

From Calcutta:—300 cases figs.

From Port Said:—153 cases glassbeads.

S S Gharinda, Agents M M and Co from Calcutta:—92 bags rice; 5003 tons coal; 75 bales h cloth; 78 bales gunnies; 350 nos empty drums; 75 cases milk; 40 cases medicine; 30 cases whiskey; 31 cases gramophone goods; 150 bundles y m sheets; 19 cases soap; 1004 chests tea.

S S Bamora Agents M M and Co from Busrah:—67 bales cotton raw; 50 pieces old lead; 9 nos. empty cylinders; 75 bales wool.

From Mohmerah:—117 bales wool; 95 bags salted skin; 27 bags dry dates; 49 bags gum; 96 bales cotton raw 130 bags attari; 14 bags zira; 18 bags pistas.

From Bushire:—75 bags attari; 243 bags raisin; 16 bags almonds. 22 bales wool; 37 bags almond kernals; 86 bags p seed; 148 bags gum.

From Bahrein:—473 bags dates.

From B'Abbas:—118 bags dates; 18 bundles rose buds; 34 bags attari; 83 bags raisin.

From Muscat:—1634 bags dates. 115 bags pomagranates.

From Karachi:—22 cases salted fish.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ainst the future. And that such a motion for review should get a fair field, it is necessary to enlist the sympathy of the engines of publicity that a paper like your typefies.

This is rather a long apology for my demand upon your space; but I trust, sir, your own concern for the dignity of the Senate, and the public's interest in the matter, will hold me excused for this trespass; the rulings which I would have reviewed in another meeting of the Senate,—and for which purpose, may I add, a motion has already been forwarded to the authorities,—are those which result either in the denial of rights which are already inherent in the Senate, or which amount to a usurpation of powers expressly conferred by the constituent Act on that body. In the Budget discussion for example, rulings were given, which excluded the Senate from having any say in shaping the financial policy of the University; in all matters of University receipts, derived by way of taxation or fees. No rules of Procedure exist in the University to justify such a course. The analogy of the Legislative Council Procedure in this behalf is not even understood by those who have based their rulings on that model. They forget the most important and decisive fact of all such ruling, viz., that in the legislative bodies such rules of procedure have been made because the executive is, or is supposed to be, responsible to and removable by the legislature. But the executive of the University is neither responsible to nor removeable by the supreme governing body in the University. Even in motions governing expenditure, the present Vice-Chancellor has ruled out of order a proposition of Dr. Viegas which aimed at securing retrenchment in University administration! The reason indicted by the Chair was either inconclusive, or inconsistent with another provision of the same Act, which gives supreme powers over the Budget to the Senate. The University of Bombay has vast funds invested funds invested in steadily depreciating securities. Is the Senate, the titular proprietor of these funds, not have a single word as to the use to be made of these funds? The University of Bombay is, under the latest Act, founded to promote Research and Post-graduate studies directly under its own aegis? Is the Senate to have not a word to say in instituting such Departments, or making financial provision for the same? The Government of Bombay makes an annual grant expressly for this purpose under a specific section of the Act. The university has, till now, failed to utilise that grant for the purpose for which the Act has required it to be used. The Senate will be the body really responsible—and perhaps even legally liable,—for this lapse vis-a-vis the Government. Is the Senate still to have no say on such points? At the last meeting of the Senate, a Fellow, Mr. Mukanji Mehta, wanted to record the Senate's opinion,—only an expression of opinion that the University Terms,—(which are at present fixed so as to suit the convenience of European Fellows to enjoy their long vacation on full pay in more congenial climes) —should be changed so as to be more suitable to Indian educationists and alumni. The Vice-Chancellor ruled this simple proposition of an expression of opinion out of order! Has the Senate then not even the right to express a mere opinion on such concerns of University life? The Syndicate dispensed with the services of a University Professor and instituted a new readership, for either of which there was no authority from the supreme governing body that alone can create and uncreate such posts in the University. The Senate wanted to enquire into the conditions and circumstances that led to such an action by the Syndicate. The Chair refused to allow even that motion to be discussed. This was, as it seems to me, a clear case of usurpation of the Senate's powers by the Syndicate, and a shirking of discussion which threatened to be unpalatable to the Syndicate. But, for obvious reasons, I cannot dwell on that chapter. I must ask, however. Is there to be no guarantee against such usurpation of powers in the future? The Senate has been given the right by the University Act to discuss the doing of the Syndicate as shown in the Annual Report, and pass resolutions on the same on its own initiative. The Vice-Chancellor has, however, ruled that the Senate cannot move "Resolutions," but only "Amendments" on the Report; and, judging from his remarks on the motion for amendment of the last Report tabled by Rao Bahadur Kale, he seems to have serious doubts as to what matters may be allowed even by way of "Amendment". Is this in accordance with the letter, or the spirit of the Act!

I have here outlined, Sir, a few of the most flagrant instances in which, in my judgment, the rights of the Senate have either been denied or usurped. In actual University administration, this undesirable tendency manifests itself still more painfully; but I am as yet not free to speak of that in a public letter. The above, however, would, I hope, be sufficient "prima facie" evidence for the Senate to make up its mind to demand a careful review of these rulings, and to concert effective guarantees against their repetition in the future. A motion to this effect has already been notified to the Syndicate,—if the Chair does not rule even that out of order! But, despite this risk, I think the expedient should be tried out, and hope the Senate will muster in its full strength to do justice to itself.—Yours, etc.

K. T. SHAH.

INDIAN INSURANCE DEVELOPMENT.

The [illegible] INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES, for their Capital and reserve strength, ar[illegible]sition to take care of all insurance business that is available in this country in a[illegible]—whether LIFE, FIRE, MARINE or ACCIDENT.

Much ha[illegible] the companies themselves to educate the people of this country in the [illegible] looking to INDIAN COMPANIES for INSURANCE; and the general public—[illegible] to their credit—are now rallying round INDIAN COMPANIES.

More, howe[illegible]ains to be done and it behoves every industrialist and businessman of this coun[illegible] particular and the public in general to do everything in their power to stand be[illegible] INDIAN INSTITUTIONS.

The SALVATION, STRENGTH and STABILITY of every NATION consist in the CONTINUANCE and GROWTH of large financial institutions. It, therefore, behoves the INSURING PUBLIC of INDIA to continue their support in a whole-hearted manner and the day will not be far off when INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES will be a real power in the economic fabric of the country.

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,
The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Universal Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Hukumchand Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Crescent Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Their offices are in Fort, BOMBAY

"FOORSAD".

The Parsi New Year Number of "Foorsad" the bright Gujerati monthly of Bombay contains a number of interesting articles on varied subjects, some of which deserve special mention. Hon. Mr. M. Mehta writes on "Parsis and Present Day Politics; Mr. L. R. Tairsee on "Communal Problem"; Mr. Jamshed N. Mehta on "Zoroastrians of India and Politics"; Dr. Sir J. J. Modi on "a Happy New Year"; M.R.B. on a "Tangled Skein"; "Get Rid of Communal Wrangles" by Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram; and "A Message of New Year" by Mr. S. N. Desai. Poet Khabardar writes a beautiful poem on "Bharat-pooja."

Rangoon.—Phongyi Shin Ariya, brother of U. Ottama, now lying ill in a Calcutta Hospital was arrested last Saturday at Yenangyaunsung on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Mandalay under Section 124-A for a speech delivered by him at Mandalay in July last.—A.P.

PATHE CINEMA
To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 10. Thousands turned away
Have you booked? The world's greatest show.
WHOOPEE
All Natural Colour Pefection—Plus
HEAR
STANLEY BALDWIN
ON
THE POUND STERLING.
PATHE GAZETTE
Half price for children for 3-30 shows only. No concessions other shows.
Plans open at S. Rose & Co., and at the Theatre.
'D Route' omnibuses pass Pathe Cinema. Arrangements have been made for busses to be waiting at the cinema for Colaba Residents after 6-30 and 10 p.m. shows.

NEW KHADI BHANDAR FOR THANA.

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 28.

Yesterday morning Sjt. Dhurandar, of "Nawa Kal", hoisted the National Flag in the Gandhi Chowk. He addressed the audience on the importance of Khaddar and exhorted them to purchase and wear nothing but Khaddar if they wanted India to be a free country in the world. He then declared the Khadi Bhandar, which is being opened under the joint auspices of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee and of the Khadi Pracharak Sangha, as opened.

Late Mr. A. K. Ghaswala.

POONA, Sept. 28.

Feeling references were made in District Court to-day about the sad death of Mr. A. K. Ghaswalla son-in-law of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Senior from heart failure on Friday last while boarding a train at Paris. The late Mr. Ghaswalla was the President of the Poona Bar Association and was a popular figure in Poona.

Condolence resolution was passed at the Bar Association as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Sessions and all civil courts adjourned for a while.—A.P.

JEENA'S TOUR PROGRAMME

MOUNT ABU TOUR	6-11-31 to 11-11-31	1st Rs. 100/- 2nd Rs. 70/-
Ceylon Tour	6-11-31 to 5-12-31	1st Rs. 675/- 2nd Rs. 600/-
JALGAON (Ajanta Caves) Jubbulpore (Marble Rocks) Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Sanchi.	23-12-31 to 2- 1-32	1st Rs. 275/- 2nd Rs. 150/-
Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra, Fatehpur, Sikri, Delhi, Jaipur, Udaipur.	23-12-31 to 2- 1-32	1st Rs. 275/- 2nd Rs. 150/-

REGISTER IMMEDIATELY & AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

JEENA & CO.
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits
U. S. $ 226,037,392
Over
Rs. 62,16,00,000
BOMBAY OFFICE
12/14 Churchgate St.
HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LATEST ADDITION TO
Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S (M.A., M.D., B.L.)
World-renowned Patent
IC-MIC COOKER
Chapati-Making & Frying Arrangement
Simultaneously with Cooking and Baking
HAS REMOVED A LONG FELT WANT
Write to-day for our latest illustrated catalogue
Telegrams:— IC-MIC COOKERS LTD., Phones:—B.B. 859.
"ICMICOOKER." 29, College St., Calcutta, South '85
Agents:—MANECKJI & CO., Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SAFELY RELY
ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of
Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other Kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS

FOR WORRIED PARENTS!
Dr. JAMMI VENKATRAMANAYYA'S specific for LIVER and SPLEEN DISORDERS, has reclaimed thousands of children from the Jaws of Death.
Cure for Enlargement of LIVE and SPLEEN accompanied by Yellow colour in the eyes, the body, the urine, too many motions a day, swellings, wasting of limbs, constant fever, etc.
A Great preventive Tonic:—Suitable to all climates.
For particulars please apply to:—
SRIJANAGARAM DR. JAMMI VENKATRAMANAYYA.
Liver and Spleen Specialist No. 8, Salai Street, Mylapore, MADRAS.

National Policy In Banking

CENTRAL BANKING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Mr. Sbedar's Minority Recommendations.

The follow g are further extracts from Mr. Manu Subedar's Minority Rert of the Central Banking Enury. These extracts make out a powerful plea for a thoroughly national policy in Banking:

There has been committees and commission in India involving the examination of economic matters in a much more restricted sense, such as public expenditure, taxation, irrigation, famines, etc. There has been others, such as on currency and exchange and railways. In these latter the divergence of Indian and foreign interests became evident and the Indian point of view differed materially from the foreign point of view.

With egard to the banking problem the position is that the field is well covered by powerful alien interests and not merely in the foreign exchange business, but with regard to the internal trade, it will be noticed that in the opinion of Indian witnesses, and indeed of a certain number of members of our Committee, the position cannot be improved unless the field for internal banking was reserved for Indian institutions. Such reservation in the case of shipping has been regarded as discrimination as it attempts at 'expropriation' and is likely to substitute inefficient and costly Indian service in place of efficient and cheap foreign service in the staff Echoes of these arguments were heard in the course of examination, particularly when the foreign "experts" threw in the whole of their weight against any such proposals. They did this on the ground of pure finance and pure banking, as if, in any country except in the mental laboratory of thought, pure finance could be isolated from practical considerations. The existence of an economic man and the dominance of pure economic motives, which formed the basis of certain schools of political economy, were long ago set aside in practice as well as in thought, and the idea put forward by List in his 'National System of Political Economy' has dominated the world. Economic considerations are now taken for human groups living within geographical areas and linked up by close economic ties, much closer for the units within the area amongst themselves than for these units with any people outside the area. The idea that in essential activities, on which the welfare of agriculture, commerce and industry would depend, such as banking is, one an think merely of the service from the point of view of the bank's client and from no other point of view, is ridiculous. From the national point of view, the question of self-sufficiency, the question of correlation with other departments of economic activity, the question of investment in bank shares and the retention of profits in this country, the question of building up the necessary experience and technique in India, and, above all, the question of helping of Indian nationals in handling the trade of their own country in preference to the help going to foreign nationals, cannot be ignored merely in favour of the consumer of a service. The consumer's own interests in the long run require in the matter of all public utility services safeguards from the point of view of the community, in whose economic future he has a share. To say that India is well-equipped with banks, because there are foreign banks operating in this country, would be a symptom of that bankruptcy of national policy from which this country has suffered in the past, and which would, if persisted in, lead to progressive economic deterioration.

The Indian desire to expand a concern under Indian control has found expression not only in views expressed from the Indian Chambers of Commerce, Industrial and Commercial conferences, speeches and discussions in the legislature, but also in authoritative enquiries, such as the Industrial Commission, the Fiscal Commission, the External Capital Committee, and the Mercantile Marine Committee, particularly in the Indian minority views attached to some of the reports. Looking through this the conclusion is unavoidable that what Indians have sought in the past has been a fair field and opportunity to come in on terms equal to those enjoyed by the foreign business,—a fair field. The foreign business will [illegible] them by unequal co[illegible] and the desire to retain [illegible] of different kinds of [illegible] this country. It is also [illegible] that as a rule behind [illegible] rations, both in the ma[illegible] opinion and expedients, [illegible] mes and policies already [illegible] ed and acted upon in fore[illegible] tries were kept in mind. [illegible] port was derived from [illegible] action, wherever possible [illegible] United Kingdom, and, failing [illegible] in other countries. The [illegible] trend was against the open [illegible] against free trade in the [illegible] free and unrestricted opp[illegible] ties, even preferential opp[illegible] ties to foreigners, against [illegible] gestion that the field [illegible] under many handicaps. The gravamen of the complaint expressed in the Indian point was that there was no national policy, that, without a deliberate national policy and without the creation of the atmosphere, in which Indian enterprise could prosper, the outlook was hopeless for the growth of Indian enterprise. It is stated, that the denial to Indians of a reasonable chance created the hated phenomenon of exploitation. Advantages exist in operations in India in the nature of things for British enterprise, both against the Indian and against all foreigners. But, where such advantages were increased by the adoption of a national policy, such as protective tariffs, etc., Indian opinion soon developed the demand for reservation and for preferential rights for Indians. It also led to suggestions for restriction against the activities of foreigners in India and for a discrimination in favour of the Indian.

Banking, which is after all one department of business enterprise, cannot escape the particular application of these views held in India very generally, and while I am not quoting extensively from sources indicated above in support of the proposals, which I have made, I have thought it necessary to point out that the proposals are in my opinion in the main the application to the field of banking of the general principles of policy, which have been consistently indicated in views of Indians on this subject. They are only modified by the peculiarity, which banking has in contrast with other enterprises, but I conceive the importance of national policy in banking to be greater than in other fields of enterprise, as banking is really the key to most enterprises. It is the machinery, by which savings get mobilised and distributed both with regard to the factor of time and with regard to the factor of space. A weak and defective banking system has proved disastrous for countries with highly developed enterprise in other directions. Failures of banks affect many enterprises and many more men in the community directly and indirectly than failures in any other individual industry. If the ground for urging a progressive national policy and close vigilance on Indian interests against the competition they may have to bear from foreign interests either working in India or abroad, are valid in the field of any particular industry they are infinitely more important as applied to credit institutions, to which all enterprises in agriculture, trade and industry look up for their finance.

The rejection of the proposal for shifting out Indian deposits from foreign institutions was advocated by the foreign "experts" on the ground of pure banking. I will not be so uncharitable as to suggest that it was rejected, because their respective national interests would suffer, if we would accept their explanation that when they came to India and looked at Indian problems they would only look at them in the region of pure finance and that it would have required from them more than ordinary imagination and understanding to place themselves in the position of Indians and to suggest measures on national grounds. Such a proposal had been made to them by more than one member in the course of their examination, but their reply invariably was that they were not concerned with any grounds other than those of pure banking. Their position is intelligible, but I have had considerable difficulty in understanding the position of the Indian members of the Committee. If the proposal for the prohibition of deposits in foreign institutions, which had the support of almost all Indian witnesses, who appeared before the Committee, were turned down by them as unsound, an alternative or modified proposal might have been expected from them. When the proposal, however, comes to be rejected on the ground of pure banking, the position needs some examination.

On pure banking grounds the co-operative movement in India would never have been established, assisted financially, subsidised and encouraged in every conceivable manner. Nor would any one have ventured to suggest further concessions and newer forms of encouragement. The movement came into existence, because it was conceived to be essential in the interests of the Indian nation and for the economic welfare of Indians. In the same manner the industrial corporation suggested in the majority report, and the [illegible] not only to the Imperial Bank, but to other banks in future, were also definitely censured by the foreign "experts" on grounds of pure banking and have been nevertheless thoroughly endorsed by the majority Committee. The need for the majority directors in a banking institution being Indian for controlling interests in a banking institution in India being in Indian hands, for branch banking in the interior being confined to the Indian institutions, for the control of the Reserve Bank of India being in Indian hands, and for a share of the financig of foreign trade being in Indian hands, was not dictated on grounds of pure banking. All these suggestions were rejected by the foreign "experts" on these grounds and yet got a varying measure of support in the Committee, because, there is something beyond pure banking, which every one will readily recognise. The Indian control of the Reserve Bank was accepted by even representatives of European interests as an assumption that was reasonable to put forward and which it would be most unreasonable to oppose. There is, therefore, something beyond the pure banking considerations, something which has a reference to the economic life of the country, and the calls, which the economic welfare of the country makes on individuals as well as on financial institutions working in the country. The immediate good is sacrificed and is set aside for the ultimate good. The direct interest of the individual is interfered with and set aside for the indirect good of that individual as a part of the community. Private interest is subordinated to public policy and the larger interests of the community. In forging a weapon, where individuals acting on their own cannot make a headway, the state forges a weapon of sufficient force, and these collective activities often cause interference with the private and individual concerns, who have to put up with them. Individual rights, sacred and important as they are, come through and behind the rights of the nation operating through the state and through the law. Such is the foundation of national economic policy. Either India must have this, or perish. Only foreign "experts" could tender the advice on the basis of pure banking, but a Committee set up by Government under the direction of the Indian legislature could not do so. It is because I have conceived my duty in this light that I have shown the temerity of putting forward suggestions, which are largely based on financial grounds, but not entirely.

MR. THOMAS TO ASK FOR PENSION

Appeal Against N. U. R. Executive Decision.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, who resigned his position as political general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen when he joined the new Government, intends to appeal against the decision of the Executive that he must forfeit his pension.

Writing to "Fellow Workers" in the "Railway Review," Mr. Thomas says:—

"My post-bag during the last few days clearly indicates the strong and bitter resentment existing among the ranks of members at the Executive's decision with regard to my pension, a decision I intend, in accordance with the society's rules, to appeal against.

"I have known the railwaymen far too long and intimately to believe that they would desire to be vindictive, or indeed, that they will ultimately refuse to me what, on hundreds of occasions, they have asked me to plead with railway managers to concede, namely, some regard for past services.

"Lest the Press statement that the Executive were prevented by rule from arriving at any other decision should influence the membership, I desire to make it clear that there were many methods open to them of dealing with the situation, all of which Mr. Cramp is fully aware.

"But, perhaps, the Executive were either unaware of or had overlooked the fact that there are no rules governing the pensions paid to the late Mr. Dobson, Mr. Hudson or Mr. Muir.

"I enumerate these to show that the Executive Committee were not called upon to break any rule.

In the meantime, while now unable to offer official advice to our members, I urge those who have already expressed strong views and in passion talk of leaving the society, to remember that their clear duty is not to leave the union, but loyally to stick to the old ship.

"My action, I believed when I took it, and am more convinced to-day than ever, was not only a duty to the [illegible]

MARGO SOAP
NEEM SOAP
Nicely perfumed for daily toilette.
It's use will keep the skin smooth, lovely and insure against all infections.
Free From Animal Fat.
THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co LTD

REPUTATION
The reputation of a manufacturer is a most difficult thing to build up, an easy thing to lose therefore to a manufacturer of repute his reputation is his most jealously guarded possession, and this is reflected in the uniform excellence of the goods he manufactures.
The house of Merck has been in existence for more than 260 years, and has steadily built up a reputation for purity and reliability unequalled throughout the world. This reputation is behind every bottle of the famous Merck brand of Hydrogen Peroxide 12 Vols.) which has been named
MERCKOZONE
for the protection of users who may be offered inferior substitutes when they ask for the well-known MERCK brand.
For all the manifold purposes for which Hydrogen Peroxide is used there is no preparation to equal MERCKOZONE, specify MERCKOZONE always and see that you get it, the product that has a reputation behind it.
ISSUED IN 4 OZ., 10 OZ., & 32 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES.
YOUR CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.
E. M.

The New Individually adjustible HIGH SPEED TYPEWRITER with 100 per cent. efficiency.

MERCEDES Express.
On Madras Govt. List. IMPORTANT FEATURES ARE:—
Interchangeability and dismounting of type basket and carriage, light and responsive touch. Standard Keyboard with additional signs: five space arrangement as also half space one; perfect alignment, automatic setting tabulator, powerful type bar stroke.
Suitable for carbon copies and duplicating work etc.
Prices competitive, hire purchase system arranged.
Apply to: GRIEF PRODUCTS (INDIA AGENCY), 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY & POONA No 4.
AGENTS WANTED in each & every District of India.

MARVELLOUS PREDICTIONS
1 Year Life reading monthly details Rs. 2. Weekly details 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra questions As. 4. V. P. As. 4, send copy of horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR B.A. Sc.
GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI (Madras Presidency).

Do You Wish To Increase Your Strength?
Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once—
DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS
The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, [illegible] WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF [illegible] SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They are like Magic. [illegible] Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Help [illegible] and support Indian Industry. Don't buy [illegible]
[illegible] Re. 3 For Phial. Treatment for 15 Days.
[illegible] Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharavipla, [illegible]
[illegible] Sadhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road [illegible] Ibrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, [illegible] Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, [illegible] Vim Pills at above places.

Building for LIFE

The man your son will be depends upon the constitution he is developing now as a boy. Will he be a strong man or a sickly one? Will you be proud of him or sorry for him? Will he be a comfort or an anxiety to your old age?

His future health is in your hands to-day. This is the time when the remarkable nutritive properties of Virol have so great an influence on the tissues of the body.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

GENERAL Assurance Society,
LIMITED
Established 1907
—:o:—
Head Office:—
Katchery Rd., AJMER.

Assurances in force . .	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Yearly Income over . .	Rs. 12,00,000
Funds over	Rs. 35,00,000
Claims Paid over . .	Rs. 18,00,000

Insurance without Medical Examination upto Rs. 1,000/-.

LIFE & MOTOR Business Transacted.
WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS
APPLY TO—
S. R. SARDESAI, Chief Agent
Opposite Majestic Cinema
Girgaum, Bombay.

MAKE MONEY
WITHOUT INVESTMENT
AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST.
NO RISK
All Monies Refunded
ON CARDS IF INFORMATION PROVED INCORRECT 3 FEATURES—1/- 2 FEATURES—5/- 1 FEATURE—10/- WEEKLIES—5/- & 10/- RARE—OPPORTUNITY—
THIS
EASTERN TRADING BURO
1-A Hammam Street,
Ad.: SHARE MARKET.
PHONE:—20626.
FORGET NOT:—"OUR RACE TIPS" IS MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION

00 p.c. SILKS
SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS & SAREES.
INDIAN SILK ...ORE HOUSE,
...rkadas Mansion, ...dhurst Rd., Bombay

Crusade Against Kisans.

MORE INSTANCES OF BREACH OF TRUCE.

Congress Reply To Official Apologia.

The following is the continuation of the Congress rejoinder to the Government substantiating the allegations continued in Gandhiji's charge-sheet. It mostly refers to flagrant instances of breach of Truce in the United Provinces.

COMPLAINT

(10) In Bahraich District under the pretext of private complaints of chaukidars, zamindars and their agents, Congress workers are arrested and convicted.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(10) This is entirely untrue.

REJOINDER

10 *Bahraich*—This charge is adhered to in its entirety in spite of Government's denial. The Bahraich District Congress Committee has submitted a list of 79 Congressmen who have been arrested and prosecuted on complaints filed either by police or by thekedars or other servants of the estate. Besides these about 150 other tenants have also been arrested as they were supposed to be under the Congress influence. Thus 230 or more persons have been prosecuted under one or more of the following section:—

142, 147, 149, 225, 323, 325, 332, 352, 353, 379, and 506 of the Indian Penal Code and 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Names of Congressmen who have been arrested and prosecuted are given in appendix IV (d), along with the names of the complainants which shows how policemen, thekedars and the agents of the zamindars have filed complaints and advantage of this has been taken to arrest and convict Congress workers. Full list of persons arrested with the names of complainants etc., is in Congress Office and can be supplied if demanded.

COMPLAINT

(11) The Taluqdars assured of Government support have begun their old barbarous methods of recovering rent. To give a recent case, a tenant has been admitted to the Civil Hospital, Rae Bareli, who has lost his eye and broken his nasal bone as the result of an organised attack by the Taluqdar's party. A pregnant woman was beaten until she was unconscious.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(11) A lathi fight took place on 16th June between a party of Zamindars who had gone to collect rent and a party of volunteers belonging to another village who are alleged to have incited tenants not to pay rent. Both parties are said to have received injuries but no one lost an eye. The matter is now before the criminal courts.

REJOINDER

1. In their reply the Government have made no reference to the general complaint but have confined themselves to going their own version of the single incident referred to The Rae Bareli Congress Committee has been sending to the district authorities frequent report of similar incidents received in its office from almost every part of the district, but so far as is known, in no case was any zamindar warned against these oppressive measures.

On June 9, at about 4 a. m. Sardar Birpal Singh with about 25 men with four guns, two revolvers, spears and lathis raided Suraj Kunda. The *kisans* were forcibly got assembled and beaten and their cattle were seized and auctioned. The details of the incident were reported to the Deputy Commissioner next day, but not even an ordinary police enquiry was held.

One Bhagwan Lodh of Gokanna was assaulted and beaten for the offence of demanding a receipt for the money paid as rent. The injuries were serious and he was unable to move about. On July 31; he was sent on a *charpai* to the District Magistrate, but apparently the latter did not think it necessary to have any enquiry made into the causes of the injuries.

These are not isolated cases.

A large number of such cases have been, as mentioned above, reported to the Deputy Commissioner and if the Government so desires a detailed list of the incidents can be sent to them.

It is true that the man referred to in the complaint did not lose his eye. The eye was badly hurt and swollen and it was feared at the time that the eye would be lost, but subsequently he recovered.

COMPLAINT

Bahraich District.—In the District of Bahraich at Nanpara on several occasions the police and the zamindars have combi... to beat the Congress vo... tenants, and have a... Congress workers. I... reported that house... volunteers have bee... the police.

REPLY OF LOCA... MENT

(12) The allegati... police and zamind... to beat Congress w... tenants is not true. The only places where minor injuries were caused to the villagers were at villages Chandela and Aghaiya. At both these places, the police and estate servants, while the former were making arrests, were attacked with the object of rescuing the arrested persons and the crowd had to be dispersed. At Chandela a very large crowd had collected carrying Congress flag and armed with lathis, spears and other dangerous weapons, and it was not until some estate servants were actually struck that the crowd was driven back. The arrests at both these places were for rioting and causing grievous hurt. In any case where Congress workers have been arrested it has been for committing some definite breach of the law. The allegation that the houses of several volunteers were burnt by the police is totally unfounded. No such instance has ever been reported and the local authorities have not had such complaint made to them by the local Congress Committee.

REJOINDER

(12) *Bahraich District*—The statement in the charge-sheet that the police and the zamindars had beaten Congress volunteers and tenants in Nanpara estate is correct and the local Congress Committee is prepared to substantiate it if an impartial enquiry is made. The enquiry committee of the Provincial Congress Committee has evidence of this. The account given in the Government reply is incorrect. Attempts were made to implicate the leading men of the place in a criminal case. On June 18, the police accompanied by a large number of estate servants, sawars and elephants visited the village Chandela and arrested 15 Congress workers including the President and the Secretary of the Mandal Congress Committee News of this spreading, brought a number of people from the neighbourhood. There was no question of rescuing arrested persons. This crowd was attacked by the police and the estate men without any provocation with lathies and lances. Among those seriously injured from these lathies and lances and horses hoofs were Dasrath, Muthra, Sarju Sevak, Debidin, Sahibdin, Nakchhed, Sukha, and Mangal. They had to be removed to Bahraich for treatment. There was no scuffle of any kind nor was any servant of the estate assaulted or injured. It is not clear from the Government statement why estate servants with elephants should go in large number to assist the police.

COMPLAINT

(13) A report from Barabanki says, "Since the advent of the new Deputy Commissioner, *armed* police has been terrorising the villagers and revenue and police officers have been helping the landlords in crushing the Kisans and the Congress workers."

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(13) This is not the case. Police were sent in a few cases to protect officials executing of processes of attachment and this precaution was necessary as there had been cases of officials being assaulted when engaged in such duties. Revenue officials have certainly not helped landlords in "crushing the Kisans and Congress workers." In fact, there have been cases where they have inquired into allegations against zamindars and reported against them when they have been found to be at fault.

REJOINDER

Barabanki— The statement made by the Government is not correct. Police or revenue officials have visited many villages with zamindars not to execute any process of attachment, but to coerce the tenants to pay their rent and to make them sever their connection with the Congress. Thus for instance the visit of the Tahsildar of Nawabganj and the Kanungo on June 20 to Nanamau, and of the Kanungo to Tamarsepur and Rahramau was made simply for this purpose and they had no warrant for attachment. It is not known when and where officials have been assaulted as stated in the Government reply.

COMPLAINT

(14) Baraipur village, Gonda District

"On the complaint of Thekadaran the police and the estate people surrounded the village in ... first week of May. They ... the village ... under sections 323, 325 and 147, I. P. C. On the 3rd day there was another raid on the village by the estate authorities who surrounded it with a force of about 250 men. Women were roughly handled, stripped naked and dishonoured. Grain was taken away and auctioned for a mere song. The case is still pending."

REJOINDER

14. *Baraipur (Gonda)*—The charge is supported by statements of the inhabitants of Baraipur and the neighbouring villages before the Provincial Enquiry Committee. The names of the 23 persons arrested and prosecuted can be supplied.

Detailed and graphic account of the tragic incidents has been given by the Congress Enquiry Committee. Women who were dishonoured were examined and their statements taken. These statements were given in the presence of the police and the estate Jamadar. It is stated that one of the young girl who was ill-treated was pregnant and as a result of the shock of the treatment accorded to her gave birth to a child the next day. The people of the village and neighbourhood were terrorised by these happenings and some of them went into hiding. Owing to the state of fright no step could be taken by them against those who had treated them in this way.

Ultimately on June 2 the President of the Gonda District Congress Committee who had made some inquiries into the matter, saw the Deputy Commissioner and demanded an enquiry. But no ... was opened ... department ... was ... is understood ... to the eve of the ... Government's ... Deputy Commissioner ... the ... and the village ... and ... made statements ... supporting the charges made.

COMPLAINT

(15) A man has died as a result of beating administered by the estate Zilladar and his men. The Zilladar has been arrested.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(15) It is a fact at Rajgarh on the 24th June a chamar who refused to pay his rent was beaten by 2 estate peons and subsequently died. The peons were arrested and a case under section 30, I. P. C. has been registered against him.

REJOINDER

15. Gonda—The fact that a tenant was beaten to death by an estate peon is admitted by Government and no reply is needed. It is not stated whether the man was in a position to pay any rent. Our information is that a balance of Rs. 5 was due from him and out of this he offered to pay Rs.3. But the whole sum was demanded.

COMPLAINT

(16) Simaria village, Gonda District.

"The Thekar ill-treated the ... women of this village. F... were ... no one was allowed ... strangle ... water from any well until the ... petition,— ... payment was ... the profits ... men were prosecuted for ... enterprise in ... used force against the T... objectionable ... dar's men. Here ... women ... were ... aspersion ... were stripped naked and ... thrust into their private parts ..."

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(16) The village referred ... Baraipur. Women were in particular treated in a shameful manner. Of the men arrested and prosecuted 3 have been convicted and rest acquitted. It is not clear how the Government denies everything and what enquiry it has made into these very serious allegations. As in the case of Baraipur it appears that some official visited the village on August 23 on the eve of the publication of the Government reply and in his presence the villagers confirmed the allegation made.

COMPLAINT.

(17) Allahabad Districts—Reports show that several zamindars have realised by force the full rent and have not passed on the remission to the tenants. In this district in almost all Tehsils it has been a common practice with the zamindars to beat the tenant, thrash with sticks, shoes, use his spears and other weapon, harras him and humiliate him in all possible ways.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(17) As regards the first allegation is it a fact that certain zamindars have second allegation is not true.

REJOINDER

(17) Allahabad.—Government admit the charge that certain zamindars have realised the full rent and have not passed on the remission to the tenants. The remedy proposed is that the full revenue be collected. It is now quite clear how this procedure is supposed to benefit the tenant who has been forcibly made to pay more than was due from him. The zamindar, even if he pays the full revenue, stands to gain by his extortion. The part of the rent recovered in excess should be given back to the tenants.

The second charge that the tenants in almost all Tehsils have often been beaten, harassed and humiliated by or on behalf of zamindars, is reiterated with full confidence and enquiry is challenged Some of these cases have already been placed before the Local Government. Large numbers of others can also be placed before them, if they so desire. Many of the tenants who were assaulted and beaten had to be brought to the Swaraj Bhawan Hospital for treatment.

COMPLAINT.

(18) We have reports from Gorakhpur District showing that the Government has been conniving at the excesses of the zamindars, and the zamindars have been doing whatever comes into their head. To give one example from amongst many—"Zamindar Paramhans Singh ... Siswa Bazar, on the 31st April, ... raided the villages Khesrahi, Gidhpra, Mansachhapal, ... with 150 'badmashes' looted the property belonging to Rajabali, Neboo Lunia, Bh... and Chaukr... The Government took no note of the incident. In Rajwara village Ramnarain with the help of the Police fired upon ... one man died as the ... firing. The Government over the whole af-

... of making a tenant ...king him stand like a ...e sun is common. So ... with shoes, seizing of ...attle, etc.), without re... a court of law is also

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

... facts are not as alleged ...ards the incident at ... village, a complaint was ... on 31st May, B. Newal Singh, aided by two or ...ndred men had looted the ...nd ill-treated the inhabi... under Section 395, ... registered and investigated but was dropped when the complainant presented an application signed by about 50 persons to the effect that nothing had been stolen, that they had suffered no harm and that the trouble had been merely a dispute between themselves and the zamindar regarding arrears of rent. The incident at Rajwara, where firing was restored to is still under investigation. No report of ill-treatment by zamindars has been made to the District Magistrate.

REJOINDER.

(18) Gorakhpur.—It is admitted by Government that a case under Section 395, Indian Penal Code was registered and investigated. The result of the investigation has not yet been stated. A charge under this section is not compoundable and the allegations of looting, wrongful confinement and extortion were too serious to be allowed to be withdrawn. A Congress Enquiry Committe has carefully investigated the matter and presented a detailed report which substantiates every charge made.

The facts were so serious that it is stated, the zamindars tried to hush up the matter by returning all the looted property and giving heavy compensation to the tenants. It was because of this that the complainant and others wanted the matter to be dropped.

In the Congress Enquiry Committee's Report, it is stated that the man who died as a result of firing at Rajwara was under arrest and police custody at the time.

It is strange that the District Magistrate does not know of the common practice of making persons 'murgas' or of the frequent beating, etc., to which the tenantry are subjected.

During this Season

Amritdhara is the Tonic

These days health only fails ue to the disorder of the digestive system. ... Dyspepsia, Flatulence, cholera, nausea, vomitting, dysenti cough, cold or fever, etc., all are the resu... If the stomach is kept in order hea would improv... by itself day by day ; ...ts of Stomach-disorders. health-giving fruits. To keep the ...dy strong and healthy ... for the season is full of

Amri...

Should always be kept in use. No matter ... complaint you have insist on taking Amritdhara. Take it with pomegranate seed water in dysentry. ... use will prevent Influenza and other fevers as it is highly antiseptic.

Keep it in your ...use ... Keep it in your Pocket

Price Rs. ...—0 1—4—0 0—8—0

Postal and Telegraphic address:—AMRITDHARA, 29, LAHORE.
The Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, ... Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.
Bombay Agent—NARAYAM ... DHAR & Coy., Sheikh Memon Street.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established 1897.
BONUS YEAR NOW is the TIME to ASSURE your life in this Leading and Popular Indian Life Office.
Head Office:— ... BAY. ALLUM, SHARUCHA & CO. Managers.

Reveal your beauty & Full Bloom of Youth By a daily Application of

AFGHAN SNOW

It removes Freckles, Blemishes, Pimples and Protect your youthful lovely beauty for ever.

Manufactured by :—
E. S. PATANWALA,
182-84, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

PERPETUAL PLANETARY HOUR GUIDE.

No matter what your profession or business this wonderful little book will help you as a daily counsellor pointing the RIGHT time to use your abilities and talents. It shows the Favourable or Unfavourable HOURS of ANY and EVERY DAY for successfully undertaking important acts of life such as—

BUYING
SELLING
CORRESPONDING
SPECULATING
BORROWING
LENDING
COURTING
MARRYING
INTERVIEWING
TRAVELLING
Etc., Etc., Etc.

and thus assist you in attaining greater and better success in all your personal affairs.

Price Rs. 1-4 only by V.P.

PROF. SEKHAR, B.A., (Wash.), M.I.B.M. (U.S.A.), the Great Mesmerist, Ellore, (Madras Presidency).

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
Madan Manjari Pills
These Pills restore the lost appetite re-invigorate the debilitated nerves & increase vitality
Price :—Per Box of 40 Pills Rs. 1
Raman Bilashini Batika
Gives you peace & pleasure by its stimulating effect, 16 Pills Re. 1
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
Bombay Branch:— Kalbadevi.

WHITE LEPROSY
A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine inspite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.
Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.
AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
No. 60, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya).

BIRTH CONTROL!
Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of P. P. Pills complainingly calling the best of all Drugs, country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 6 months' Pills Rs. 3-4. Details free from:—
Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Parabatipur, N. B. R. Bengal.

PAYING INVESTMENT
The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

N. Y. K LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Magnolia Maru	5901	18 Sept.	30 Sept.
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct
x Kaga ,,	5800	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Yamagata Maru	3807	Oct.	Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 12 ,,
Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31
Suwa Maru	10700	...	Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	Nov.	

"Do not carry passengers
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10509	14 Oct.	31 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	28 ,,	14 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamer	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Oct.	19 Oct.
Chichibu Maru	21000	28 Oct.	3 Nov

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above company operates Orient-Pacific, Orient-American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road.
Phone No. 20219.
Telegrams: "Nipponyusen"

PROF. R. A. GILL

I approached to Prof. R. A. GILL about three weeks ago to consult him about the illness of a friend of mine, who was in Frontidness on account of being headache since two years back. He tried many doctors but all in vain. The Professor gave me some Tavizes which were used according to the directions given by him. I am very glad to write that my friend is quite right now.

(Sd) J. D. MANJOO,
Chanai Road, Bombay.

1. Questions marvellously read and predictions answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of future relative revealed.

Rs. 5 for 4 questions.

Consult Prof. R. A. GILL personally or by post, Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Dorabjee Building, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

Dr N. L. Burman

Hydrocele Expert
(Baloji Road, Surat)
RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation

In 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates:—
27th Sept. to 9th October.
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Time: 9 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.
Address:—
Hararwala Building
Golpitha, BOMBAY 4.

WHY YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR—

Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Merchant Tailors
Bhatia Street BOMBAY.

BANKING.

...k of Baroda, Ltd.

...h office or and Investment by the Government ... Maharaja Gaekwar. ... Baroda (... of Rupees), Rs. ... 60,00,000 ... 00,000

... Head Office. ... Branches. ... Agencies.

... Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., ... (Chairman). ... Seth Dhanji Nanji Khimji ... Lashkar (late) Jacob Ahmed ... Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. ... Manilal B. Kamavisha, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda. ... R. B. Gandhibhai Harjibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda. ... Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai Mehta, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Baroda State Service. ... Rao Bahadur Bhailal Amin, B.A., C.I.E., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.

Seth Babubhai Chunilal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. ... to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from ... to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, paid on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 1 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks, Shares, etc., at the current rates ruling on the day they may be dealt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 2 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913).

Head Office:
Oriental Building, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Fulton Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,00,60,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balances on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ... opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

... D. GRAY,
Manager.

YOUR LUCK

Send me a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and I will send you by V.P. for Re. 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things ... and losses in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my predictions.

N.B.—A reward of Rs. ... would be awarded to any one challenging my predictions.

Professor G. SHUNKER,
Post Box No. 72, ...

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

COLOSSAL CABLE ON FLUCTUATING EXCHANGES.

Southern Hedge Selling Tells

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was easier on increased buying influenced by Southern Hedge selling and weakness of Wall-Street. Prices moved within a narrow range on local points and closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. The Liverpool cotton market opened barely steady and ruled quiet. Prices declined on ... but recovered ... on Continental ... Spot cotton ... Manchester ... Yesterday's ... Futures ... Prices declined 31 points to 9.11 on sales amounting to 15,000 bales. REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WIRE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

On the Liverpool Cotton ... change during the week under review the Spot section has been active and quotations show a considerable advance. The suppression of the Gold standard had an amazing effect on Futures although it was ... the nervousness was shown regarding the value of Sterling. The sharp upward trend of prices brought in heavy ... and local buying, and shorts ... covering at one time reached ... enormous scale, while the record sales of Spot cotton also had a good effect. The ... however, presented a more subdued tone and at present ... very sensitive condition.

The Egyptian section also has shown more activity.

NO RECOMMENDATION FOR OPERATION.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following interesting weekly ...

Another turning point in economic history, the most momentous ... by leaving sterling ... Britain's abandonment of ... Incidentally ... provides a graphic illustration ... the failure of the present out-of-date system of ... in finance. During the latter half of the ... century vast sums of British capital went abroad for the development of overseas countries in the light of all the mechanical progress which followed the harnessing of steam. Britain loaned on a Gold basis but she did not demand ... but ... investments were largely frozen in railways, mines and a hundred other construction schemes. ... as represented by America ... on a Gold basis to Europe during the War and ... conclusion, with internal and ... some cases even external ... tedness in Europe ... or watered by Currency ... tion in the case of two countries and changed gold ... in the case of others—with all this America demanded ... Gold repayment—not even ... against which she put up prohibitive tariffs. Well, she got it ... part of it and now she still has ... vast supplies of Gold and ... supplies natural ... wealth—surely two of the strongest partners which the history of finance can provide. As one ... grows ... must inevitably know ...

GOLD MANIPULATION.

Meanwhile, with two great countries possessing "modernist" ideas on Gold manipulation, Britain has been forced off the Gold standard and cotton during the week has been a colossal gamble on fluctuating Exchanges. On the Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate closing of 3.85 in New York on Saturday, Liverpool October should be about 4.02, allowing for ... week's decline of ... points in New York. The actual closing was 4.70 and the additional advance of 68 points may be accounted for in the first place by a legitimate widening of the New York-Liverpool ... to allow of the ... merchanting of cotton in Liverpool by importation from America and secondly by a less legitimate reflection of some of the buoyancy stimulated ... among export industries by ... currency. Much of this ... is in our opinion unsound ... that Britain imports more ... she exports and much of her exports depend on imported raw material.

SITUATION IN BOMBAY.

In Bombay, with ... quoted 163 and the Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate ... at Four Rupees ... to New York ... a week ago, and the American/East Indian straddle on the basis of New York Futures has widened to the extent. ... from the view of export is all to the good and that section of the trade has further been helped by the rise in Silver resulting in a greatly ... demand from China.

A COMPLICATION.

Recently Japan however, position has been complicated by rumours both ... and ... that Japan might abandon the Gold standard. While ... there is the possibility of such a step being taken ... it is impossible to say ... but as the rumour exists it is ... which cannot be passed by without comment. The effect would of course be ... in India and bullish for Sterling in Japan.

STERLING NO LONGER ATTRACTIVE.

... the Rupee now ... from Gold and attached to Sterling its purchasing power in terms of foreign Gold Currencies, as ... Cross Rate of 3.85 approximately 20 per cent. less than a week ago when it was on the low Gold point or 1/5-3/4d. In other words, we have here on p. a 25% Cross Rate in ... effecting ... approximate ... fall of ... Gold Rupee. The enormous ... fluctuations of the Dollar-Sterling ... Exchange ... Sterling else but mine ... possibilities ... the ... and impossible ... movement ... from 1/5-3/4 ... It is interesting to remember that ... when Sterling left Gold, the ... position here was ... on the weakness of the Rupee had been ... due to ca... ... (among other ... and definitely ... was ... relatively ... Gold. As Sterling is no ... from its former ... of ... speculative purchases will no ... be made. That being so, ... turn to the former position of ... more ... than imports. ... relative to Sterling ... would be welcomed by ... Government as ... relieving the ... of ... their Sterling ... ... whether they will do ... The speculatively ... ... a position of intriguing ...

Beginning ... the ... stuff ... of S. ... relative to the ... ... the ... ... Commercially ... is impossible ... to ... ... but ... Liverpool ... whose advice ... ...

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. No. B. 1002.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
consulted by the public on ... and for ...

Gandhi-Aga Khan Pourparlers

MAHATMA MAKES ANSARI'S PRESENCE AT R.T.C. A POINT OF HONOUR

He Will Make His Own Position Clear At Minorities Committee Meeting On Thursday.

POLITICAL CIRCLES PESSIMISTIC.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept 28.

Gandhiji alone is meeting the Muslims to-night at the Aga Khan's residence at the Ritz Hotel. It is understood that Gandhiji had made it clear at the last meeting with the Aga Khan that he could not subscribe to any communal settlement, unless Dr. Ansari participated and agreed to it. It is stated that the Aga Khan had no personal objection to Dr. Ansari's appointment to the Minority Committee, but asked Gandhiji to convince the other Muslims.

Dr Ansari's inclusion forms the first item in to-night's discussion. Sir Mahomed Shafi and others are prepared to welcome Dr. Ansari, provided Gandhiji agrees to vest residuary powers in the Provinces and grants majority representation to the Punjab Muslims. Gandhiji stands still uncommitted. Hindus have decided not to compromise with the principle of joint electorate. The Sikhs vigorously oppose majority representation to the Punjab Muslims. Political circles are pessimistic about the success of the negotiations.

RITZ HOTEL MEETING

GANDHIJI LAYS DOWN VIEWS UNRESERVEDLY

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Gandhiji and Mrs. Naidu met the Muslim Delegates at a private Conference at Ritz Hotel. They were received by H. H. the Aga Khan, who was photographed with them in the lounge before going up to the Aga Khan's private room where the Conference was held.

At Ritz Hotel meeting with Muslim delegates, Gandhiji laid down his views without reservation and impressed the delegates with his genuine desire to find a solution.

Definite details are not available, but Reuter learns that Gandhiji's main contention was that whatever views he might express as to the nature of the terms of settlement, they would not go far towards the real unless Dr. Ansari was present at the Conference, and accepted them on behalf of Nationalist Muslims. He practically made Dr. Ansari's presence in London a point of honour.

Muslim delegates, however, did not commit themselves in any way, but suggested several alternatives. Gandhiji replied that he would make his own position clear at the meeting of the Minorities Committee on Thursday. As far as details of the Muslim demand are concerned, the impression prevailed that Gandhiji himself would go very far towards accepting it.

NO FINAL DECISION.

The Gandhi-Aga Khan meeting lasted two and quarter hours. It is understood that the question of the presence of Dr. Ansari was among the points discussed and while there was no deadlock, no final decision was reached.—Reuter.

Mahatma & Malaviyaji Leaving St James'.

Mahatmaji and Pandit Malaviya leaving St. James' Palace after attending the Federal Structure Committee.

IF INDIA IS DISAPPOINTED

Hatred Of Everything English To Follow

PT. MALAVIYA'S ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

Special to the "Chronicle."

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Unless India obtained what she desired at the Round Table Conference, bitterness and hatred of everything English and Britain in boycott everything English would follow, declared Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, addressing the Indian Students' Central Association to night. Pandit Malaviya expressed himself not unnerved at the Conference's composition, but did not despair of its achieving desired results. "The issue is so great and the consequence of failure will be so disastrous to both India and Britain that I do not like to contemplate it," he said, adding that it was impossible for the present system of the Indian Government to continue.

IMPOSED AGREEMENT WOULD BE NO SOLUTION

"Times" Tribute To Mahatma's Courage

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

LONDON, Sept. 27.

"The Times" in an editorial dealing with the Indian Minorities expresses the opinion that Mr. MacDonald was unduly sanguine in hoping for an agreement either of major or minor communities by Thursday. The paper says Gandhiji's attitude is still a subject of conjecture. He has abundant political courage. His visit to Lancashire is one of the many proofs of it. He is prepared to go far along the road to meet the Muslims' claim; but what of the Mahasabha and Congress leaders in India. Gandhiji is a delegate not a plenipotentiary, and the difficulties must be remembered by British critics of the Conference. The problem is a problem of mutual confidence and an imposed agreement would be no solution.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS ADAMANT.

Determined To Demand, But Not To Concede.

(From [illegible] Correspondent)

[illegible], Sept. 28.

[illegible] Aga Khan [illegible] meeting. [illegible] discuss the [illegible] Muslims [illegible] moor and [illegible] do their [illegible] anything [illegible] and [illegible] of all their [illegible]

[illegible] three absconders who escaped [illegible] on July 19 two from [illegible] Thaton on Saturday last [illegible]

BE PREPARED FOR COMING FIGHT

No Hope Of Gandhiji Bringing Swaraj

INDIANS [illegible] UNDER CONSIDERATION

[illegible], Sept. 27.

There was [illegible] hope that Gandhiji would [illegible] at the Round Table Conference" did not succeed in obtaining Swaraj he should be prepared for the coming war.

He said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a large audience here to-day. At the meeting several persons were [illegible]

Jawaharlal said that India had become so poor that the British could not rule over India without spending money in ruling it. As a result of the attitude of [illegible] over the attainment of Swaraj Indians were no longer considered as slaves in foreign countries as foreigners now knew that Indians would be free very soon. He appealed to young men not to ruin their lives by joining secret societies but to join the Congress which was a big organisation and which had even moved the British Government.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru leaves to-night for Allahabad.—A.P.

APPEAL TO ELECTORATE

Govt. To Announce Decision To-day.

"C" FAVOURS PURELY NATIONAL VIEW-POINT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Ru[illegible]by.—It is widely anticipated that at least by the middle of the present week, Government will announce its decision regarding appeal to electorate. Advantages and disadvantages of the general election continue to be argued. The point at issue being whether it would be better for the country in the existing circumstances if the present National Government were to carry on until election becomes inevitable in a few months' time, or whether an immediate election giving government an increased majority and mandate from the electorate and better assure the fulfilment of definitely far-reaching policy of reconstruction.

No decision has been taken as yet by the Cabinet on this issue. Those in closest touch with the Premier declare that he himself is personally convinced that the present situation must continue to be treated from a purely national, as distinct from the party, point of view and that methods of meeting the problems confronting the country must be evolved free from preconceived ideas. The Cabinet will hold meeting this afternoon but decision is not expected for a few days. In any case the dissolution decision could not be taken before consultation with the King who does not reach London until to-morrow.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO-DAY.

On Wednesday Prime Minister will announce in the House of Commons the date when present session of Parliament will be brought to an end. It is generally assumed that within the next few days arrangements for appeal to the electorate will be announced, and the Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas on return to London to-day, said he did not think such an appeal could be long delayed.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald during the week-end spent at Chequers subjected the whole political situation to very careful examination. It is understood he is convinced that it demands the largest possible measure of national unity in support of the Government provided with full power to take whatever measures may be deemed necessary. This evening, the Prime Minister presided over the Cabinet meeting which was held in his room in House of Commons.—B.O.W.

GANDHIJI'S PACT WITH MUSLIMS

—:o:—

Bhai Parmanand Says, It Is Betrayal Of Hindu Minorities

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A., Vice-President, [illegible] Hindu Mahasabha [illegible] Press, says:—

"The basic principle of Mahatma Gandhi's political career, both in South Africa and in India has been to flatter and placate the Mahomedan community at the cost of the Hindus. In 1920 he began his Non-Co-operation movement and succeeded in bringing the Mahomedans in the fold of the Congress by incorporating the agitation for Khilafat into its programme. The period of communal rioting which soon followed, bore evidence in the fact that Mahatma Gandhi, in order to get co-operation of the Mahomedan community, had victimised his own community. The British Government proved more shrewd, and by making use of the recently aroused Muslim fanaticism, against the Hindus, turned the tables upon Mahatma Gandhi. And when after the tragic events of Kohat, Mahatma Gandhi began his famous fast of 21 days, he is said to have confessed that he betrayed the Hindus.

After the lapse of a full decade, Mahatma Gandhi started his movement again at the Lahore Congress. It went on for a year and was characterised by indifference, if not opposition on the part of the Mahomedans, which however was a thing not to be put up by Mahatma Gandhi.

BLANK CHEQUES TO MUSLIM LEADERS.

Immediately after his release and his truce with Lord Irwin, he began to make offers of blank cheques to Muslim leaders. The whole Hindu India was shocked at the Mahatma's attitude, but having a kind of blind faith in him they persuaded themselves into thinking that Mahatma Gandhi would never take any step which might prove fatal to Hindu interests. But the recent settlement, as reported from London by which he had agreed to accept the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah, on the condition of getting Muslim co-operation with any movement he started against the British Government, has disillusioned the country and brought once more this fact to light that Mahatma Gandhi in order to gain his political end is prepared to barter away not only the interests of the Hindus but the future of the country as well.

The 14 Muslim points in the first place strike at the root of the Central Unity of the country in such a way as to dismember the country into different autonomous provinces, and when we couple with this, the Muslim desire of creating a strong Muslim India on the Frontier of the country, we come to the second point that the Hindus of the provinces in which they form minority, are made scape-goats to bring about the 'Purna Swaraj' of Mahatma Gandhi.

BETRAYAL OF HINDU MINORITIES.

On his departure from India to join the Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi started saying that the Congress represented all classes and all communities of India. He being the sole representative of the Congress, it naturally implied that Mahatma Gandhi alone represented all classes and all communities. The Hindus of the N.W.F., Sind and the Punjab whom the Government have completely ignored, entertained a serious fear that Mahatma Gandhi would move for them not a whit better than their foreign rulers. Their fears have come out quite true. Mahatma Gandhi has sold the Hindu [illegible] of these provinces [illegible] order to get the [illegible] for any new agitation [illegible] Mahatma Gandhi can realise [illegible] does not want to realise [illegible] of the Mahomedans and the dangers to which [illegible] of these provinces [illegible] fear [illegible] now, nor can [illegible] forsee what dreadful [illegible] these days would assume when Mahatma Gandhi's 'Purna Swaraj' comes. Whether he realises this or not, the fact is not altered that for the Hindus of these provinces, according to Mahatma Gandhi's new settlement, the Swaraj would simply be a change of masters and that for the worse. The Hindus whom he is going to betray again can possibly have no blessings for his future plans.—A. P.

International Colonial Exhibition Paris, 1931.

(BY AIR MAIL).

PARIS, Sept. 16.

Twenty-five millions of people of the different parts of the world have, during the last three months, visited the International Colonial Exhibition, Paris. The nations which have colonies in different parts of the world have taken part in this gigantic enterprise.

The French Government have exhibited different articles from their possession in India in a building named 'French India Pavilion.' The merchants also have built a handsome pavilion called 'Hindustan Palace' built after the model of the famous Etmad-ud-daula of Agra. The exhibits worth of interest are the Economic Jewellery Works of Calcutta, Mr. Kamda of Bombay, Mr. J. R. Ahuja of Multan, Mr. A. Nandy of the Economic Jewellery Works, Calcutta, has produced a good collection of Indian Arts in the stand.

The exhibition will be open to the public till the middle of November.—A.P.

FIGHT UNDER CONGRESS FLAG

Mr. Roufkhan's Appeal To Nagpur Communalists

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 28.

Mr. Abdul Roufkhan a prominent Congressman, Raipur delivered a stirring speech last night at a crowded Congress meeting in the Town Hall. He declared that, if Muslims were serious about securing political rights begging was not the way for achieving their goal. They should organise and fight under the Congress flag for securing them.

The speaker emphasised the necessity of forming a Nationalist Muslim Party in every city and appealed to Muslims not to boycott Congress merely because they (Muslims) were a minority community for, if the same analogy was to be adopted Muslims ought to boycott Provincial Legislative Councils, the Council of State and all other bodies where they were in minority.

Mr. Roufkhan also condemned the communal activities of communalists and urged the audience to keep rising generation free from the poison of communal hatred.

Nominal. Already undergoing a sentence of four years rigorous imprisonment Kamala Kanta Das, branch Postmaster of Tamaraddi, in the Hativa group of islands, has been awarded a similar punishment for two and a half years, as well as a fine of Rs. 300.—A. P.

WOMEN READY FOR SATYAGRAHA

Mr Lalji Naranji's Efforts At Settlement

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN CITY, Sept. 28.

Vigorous hartal continues. At the public meeting in Wadhwan Camp, resolutions were passed congratulating the public of Dhrangadra, and especially the women, for their bold stand against lathi charges. Mr. Ujamsee who is suffering from high fever has come out on bail. Dhayalal, Oghadlal, Ratilal Sanghavi and Bhagwanji Kapasi gave bails according to instructions of Sjt. Manekchand and his colleagues. Messages of sympathy are pouring in from all quarters, including Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Rangoon, Calcutta and Delhi. About 200 to 300 women of Dhrangadhra are reported to be ready to offer Satyagraha, if decided upon. Meanwhile, it is understood that Seth Lalji Naranji is trying to bring about a settlement.

The District Board, Bellary, has passed a resolution placing on record "its sense of satisfaction that it has been made possible for Mahatma Gandhi to attend the Round Table Conference and its earnest hope that at the Conference an honourable settlement will be arrived at between Great Britain and India."

Look Out For Our GANDHI NUMBER

In honour of Mahatma Gandhi's 63rd birthday, the "Bombay Chronicle" will issue during the first week of October, a special Gandhi Number containing well-informed articles on the various aspects of Gandhiji's life and work. A number of aim at interpreting Gandhiji from numerous points. The very names of the contributors will be a guarantee that their exposition is authoritative.

The number will contain many illustrations. No advertisements will be accepted after the 28th September. Agents are requested to send in their requisitions by that date. The price will be 4 As.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published by the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. at [illegible] at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Vaid Building, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.